The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,283.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0	
——— including postage	„ 72	0	
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First insertion	Rs. 5	0	
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
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In the Native languages double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each Rupee 1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

MARSTON—LOVETT—February 28th, at St. Francis' Church, Cochin, (by special license,) by the Rev. J. Wilson, George Twigge, second son of John Taylor Marston, Esq., of the Old Place, Sleaford, Lincolnshire, to Emily Sophia Catherine, only surviving daughter of the late Captain Henry Lovett, formerly of the Indian Navy, and grand-daughter of the late Seckvill Hatch Lovett, Esq., J. P. of Lipscombe and Soulbury, Ireland.

DEATHS.

BROOKE—April 2nd, at Mazagon, Henry Brooke, Esq., aged 47 years.
BURN—April 3rd, at Byculla, John Arthur, the beloved son of John and Amelia Burn, aged 2 years.
CAREW—April 3rd, Mr. George Cornelius Carew, late Commander ship *Indomitable*, aged 44 years.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

FITZJAMES—March 23rd, at Bhaugulpore, the wife of F. Fitz-James, Esq., C. E., P. W. D., of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

CASE—March 23rd, at Bareilly, Rohilkund, the wife of C. Case, Esq., Staff Corps, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

DAVIS—McMULLIN—March 22nd, at Barrackpore, by the Rev. Charles Garbett, Alfred Thornton Davis, Lieutenant, 6th Native Light Infantry, to Julia Maria Caroline, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel J. R. McMullin, Bengal Staff Corps.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd &	17th	Leave Bussorah	9 &	2nd
„ Muscat	8th	22nd	„ Koweit	20th	3rd
„ B. Abbas	11th	25th	„ Bushire	23rd	6th
„ Linga	12th	26th	„ Linga	23th	9th
„ Bahrein	14th	28th	„ B. Abbas	8th	11th
„ Bushire	16th	30th	„ Muscat	9	12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	6th

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 850 tons, 160 H. P., Commander D. McCALLUM, will be despatched as above on the 17th April.

N. B.—The steamers will not call at Muscat and Bahrein until further notice, but will call at Kurrachee, carrying Passengers only.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about.......... 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on.......... 16th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 100 H. P., Commander, R. TAUNTON, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	1 &	15
„ Carwar	2	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Mangalore	3	17	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
„ Cannanore	4	18	„ Coconada	5	19
„ Calicut	4	18	„ Madras	10	24
„ Cochin	5	19	„ Negapatam	11	25
„ Tuticorin		20	„ Galle	14	
„ Colombo		21	„ Colombo		2
„ Galle			„ Tuticorin		25
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Cochin	16	
„ Madras	15	30	„ Calicut	16	
„ Coconada	17	2	„ Cannanore	17	
„ Vizagapatam	18	3	„ Mangalore	18	
„ Bimlipatam	18	3	„ Carwar	19	
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	20	5

* Morning. † Evening.

The Steam Ship "INDIA," 1,049 tons, 250 H. P., J. J. BALLANTINE, Commander, will be despatched as above, on the 15th April, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay ..Dep	Saturday.	Cochin ..Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry „	Sunday.	Beypore „	Sunday.
Vingorla „	Sunday.	Calicut „	Sunday.
Goa „	Monday.	Tellicherry „	Monday.
Carwar „	Monday.	Cannanore „	Monday.
Compta „	Monday.	Mangalore „	Tuesday.
Mangalore „	Tuesday.	Compta „	Wednesday.
Cannanore „	Wednesday.	Carwar „	Wednesday.
Tellicherry „	Wednesday.	Goa „	Wednesday.
Calicut „	Wednesday.	Vingorla „	Thursday.
Beypore „	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry „	Thursday.
Cochin ..Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay ..Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "TILLY," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 7th April, at 2 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM TO AND FROM GOA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer ONCE A WEEK to and from Goa, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.			Up Steamers.		
Bombay - -Dep.	Wednesday	P.M.	Goa - - -Dep.	Monday	A.M.
Hurnee - - „	Thursday	A.M.	Vingorla - - „	Monday	P.M.
Unjunwell - „	Thursday	A.M.	Malwan - - „	Monday	P.M.
Jyghur - - „	Thursday	P.M.	Jytapore - - „	Tuesday	A.M.
Rutnagherry „	Friday	A.M.	Rutnagherry „	Tuesday	P.M.
Jytapore - - „	Friday	A.M.	Jyghur - - „	Wednesday	A.M.
Malwan - - „	Friday	P.M.	Unjunwell - „	Wednesday	A.M.
Vingorla - - „	Saturday	A.M.	Hurnee - - „	Wednesday	A.M.
Goa - - -Arr.	Saturday	A.M.	Bombay - -Arr.	Wednesday	P.M.

The Steamer "KARANJAH" will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on WEDNESDAY the 4th April, at 5 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government). The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Boree Bunder to	Oorun.		Ooiwa.		Karanjah.		Rewas		Dhurumtur.	
	FARES.									
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	3	0	5	0	3	0	3	0	5	0
Second Class	0	8	0	12	0	8	0	8	0	12
Third Class	0	4	0	6	0	4	0	4	0	6

The Steam Ferry Boats will continue to run as follows until further notice:—

From Boree Bunder every afternoon at 3 P. M.
From Dhurumtur and Ooiva every morning at 6 A. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th March 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" on the Boree Bunder.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE Iron Ship Company's (Ld.) new and magnificent Ship "HYDRABAD," (considered by competent judges the finest merchant ship afloat), J. HARLEY, R.N.R., Commander, to sail about the 10th April, has very superior accommodation for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

First Class..........£ 64 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class.......... 37 5 0 } Transit in Egypt.
Third Class.......... 23 5 0 }

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of STEARNS, HOBART & CO., Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co., Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

THE A 1 S. S. "TYNMOUTH," Captain FOSTER, R. N., will sail on the 7th April. For Freight or Passage apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co.

30th March 1866.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class..........£60 } Exclusive of Wines and
Second Class..........£35 } Railway Transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "GUNGA," 1,3?0 Tons, Captain HANSCOM, will be despatched about 4th April.

EXTRA STEAMER.

The steam ship "KOINA," 1000 tons, Captain BALDWIN, will be despatched about the 7th April, a few first class passages only available.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Treasurers and Managers, B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

"OVERLAND PASSENGERS" should procure their requirements from BADHAM & Co., Apollo House. "See Catalogue."

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Himalaya*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of the Ship *Himalaya*.

Bombay, 26th March 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Mahaluckshmi*, from Liverpool, are requested to send Boats alongside for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain CORNEY will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Tythonus*, from Liverpool, are requested to send Boats alongside for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain ALLEBY will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co., Agents.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED)—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per *Stalwart*, WILSON, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain WILSON will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 6th March 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a waste piece of LAND, formerly occupied by Machbivalas huts, situate between the Public Road and the river near the Dutch Bunder in Nanpoora, Surat, measuring about 6,415 square yards, and subject to the annual payment of Rs. 132-12-7 to Government, will be sold by Public Auction at the Surat Municipal Office, on the 10th April 1866, during Office hours, unless previously disposed by private sale.

J. M. DUFF, Acting Magte. and Prest. M. Committee.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED)—SIXTH CALL OF Rs. 100 PER SHARE.—Shareholders in this Company were required to pay a SIXTH CALL of Rupees ONE HUNDRED per SHARE on or before the 15th instant, in accordance with a Circular Notice dated 21st ultimo forwarded by Post. Further Notice is hereby given, that unless the said Call be paid into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China on or before THURSDAY the 5th day of April next, the Shares in respect of which such Call was made will be liable to be forfeited.

By order, A. CUMMING, Secretary.

TENDERS are required for the EXCAVATION of MATERIAL and LOADING the Company's BARGES at ELEPHANTA, UNLOADING at COLABA and DEPOSITING the MATERIAL in BACK BAY. Full particulars can be learned by application to the Company's Engineers.

Each Tender to be marked "ELEPHANTA TENDER," and to be lodged on or before 15th April with GEORGE WHITLEY, for Secretaries, Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).

23rd March 1866.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS—23, Apollo Street.

York Hams.
Berkeley Cheese.
Chedder Do.
Double Gloster, in cut, Rs. 1¼ per lb.
Salted Salmon and Herrings, in Jars, Tins, and Bottles; Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon; Game and Pork Pies; Macaroni and Vermicelli; Jams; Jellies; Sauces; and other Stores.

Outstation orders must be accompanied with a remittance.

S. D'ESPERANCE.

Bombay, 26th March 1866.

NOTICE TO MATES OF VESSELS AND OTHERS.—WANTED, a MASTER for the Outer Light Vessel, Colaba. Salary Rs. 100 per month with the usual scale of Rations. Apply for further information to the undersigned at the Government Dockyard, Fort.

By Order, HENRY MORLAND, Lieut., late I. N., Secretary.

Harbour and Pilotage Board, Bombay, 28th March 1866.

THEATRE ROYAL—GRANT ROAD.

THE ORIGINAL SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS have the honour to announce a short series of FAREWELL CONCERTS, commencing on THURSDAY EVENING, 5th APRIL,

With NEW SONGS, BALLADS, REFRAINS, CHARACTERISTIC SAYINGS, & BURLESQUES.

First time in Bombay of the new Operatic Burlesque sketch of THE CARDOZA FAMILY, in which the inimitable DAVE CARSON will impersonate his original character of CATERINA CARDOZA.

First night in Bombay of the laughable comic Duett of OLD BAGS & YOUNG SPROUT, By PEIRCE & CARSON.

First night of the XYLOPHONES, by PEIRCE, PALIN and BROWER.

First appearance in Bombay of MONS. ESPENOZA, from the Opera Comique, Paris.

A NEW PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

Instrumental Introduction.	SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Chorus (Music from Ernani)	SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
When I Loved Sweet Anne Page.	H. C. CAMPBELL.
M-o-z-u-f-f-e-r-n-u-g-g-e-r.	DAVE CARSON.
The Dying Soldier.	T. B. BROWER.
The Bombay Swell (Local).	DAVE CARSON.
Milly Gag	J. O. PEIRCE.

Finale to Part First.

MOLL! ROW!! QUATTCHK!!! PHUTT!!!! DAVE CARSON

INTERMISSION OF 10 MINUTES.

PART SECOND.

Comique Pas de Carnival ... MONS ESPENOZA.
Duet: Concertina and Piano. PEIRCE AND PALIN.
Original Comic Duet (first time in Bombay)

OLD BAGS AND YOUNG SPROUT.

Young Sprout. ... ... DAVE CARSON.
Old Bags. ... ... J. O. PEIRCE.
Serenade from the Opera of the Sleeping Queen. ... } H. C. CAMPBELL.

After which Messrs. PEIRCE, PALIN and BROWER will perform a Grand Trio upon the XYLOPHONES.

INTERMISSION OF 10 MINUTES.

The Evening's entertainment to conclude with the New Original Musical Sketch, THE CARDOZA FAMILY,

Julia Caterina Cardoza ...	DAVE CARSON.
Anthony Cardoza	J. O. PEIRCE.
Augustus Primrose... ...	T. P. BROWER.
Fiddler from Goa	L. F. PALIN.
Signora Fernandez. ...	MONS. ESPENOZA.

Other characters by the Company.

CARDS OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle...	Rs. 6
Stalls...	„ 4
Upper Circle.	„ 3
Pit...	„ 1

Reserved Seat Tickets to be obtained at the establishment of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Doors open at 8 o'clock, to commence at a quarter to 9.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having contracted with the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways for the exclusive right of Advertising at all Stations on both lines of Railway, is ready to make arrangements with Advertisers for the exhibition of Placards, (which must be Framed) at any or all Stations on either line.

Notices now displayed at the Stations of the G. I. P. R., or B. B. & C. I. R., will be removed on the 1st of April, unless an agreement be entered into for their continuance.

J. M. MACLEAN.

Bombay Gazette Office, March 22nd.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

NOTICE.—LLOYD'S AGENCY, GALLE.—We have been appointed AGENTS for LLOYD'S at this Port.

C. SHAND & Co.

Galle, 23rd February 1866.

J. BALFOUR, Artist and Photographer, begs to announce that he has opened Rooms at No 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, where he will be prepared from THURSDAY next to execute every style of Photograph, daily. Cartes de Visite, Cabinet Portraits, large Groups, &c., plain, in Indian Ink, Oil, or Water Colours to the highest finish; also Views, Monuments, Tombs, Statues, and all other works of Art carefully reproduced with a decided finish and without distortion. Hours from 7 A. M. to 4 P. M.

HOUSE ASSESSMENT FOR 1866.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Municipal Commissioner has this day attached his Certificate to the Assessment Books of the following Wards:—

Mandavee Ward.
Mazagon Ward.
Cammateepoora Ward.

No appeals against the rates will be heard after the expiration of ten days from this date.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, 2nd April 1866.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. Samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE, 22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE, 22, Rampart Row.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP between us, the undersigned, HENRY ROGERS and CHARLES CAMPBELL PENNEY, under the name and firm of MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co., has been DISSOLVED as from the 31st day of August last, and that no further business will be carried on under that name and firm from this date.

HENRY ROGERS. C. C. PENNEY.

Bombay, 5th March 1866.

POONA SEMINARY.—

A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.

For prospectuses apply to HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bombay Brick and Tile Company (Limited) will be held at the Office of the Company, Rampart Row, on FRIDAY the 6th April at 3 P.M., to confirm the following Resolutions passed in the General Meeting on the 5th instant:—

1st. That the Company be wound up voluntarily.
2nd. That Mr. A. D. Grant and Mr. Thos. H. Moore be appointed Liquidators.
3rd. That the remuneration of the Liquidators be 2½ per cent on the amount realized.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

29th March 1866.

THE BENGAL CREDIT MOBILIER (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The first DIVIDEND having been declared at the rate of FIFTEEN RUPEES per SHARE, payable on and after the 2nd April next to Shareholders registered in the books of the Company on the 12th February last, such Shareholders are requested to apply for DIVIDEND WARRANTS and at the same time to send in their Share Certificates for examination.

By order of the Board, J. J. COGSWELL, Manager.

Calcutta, 20th March 1866.

THE BENGAL CREDIT MOBILIER (LIMITED).—At the adjourned Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the Bengal Credit Mobilier (Limited), held pursuant to notice at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6 Old Court House Street, Calcutta, on Tuesday the 20th March 1866—Present—F. Schiller, Esq.; R. B. Mackay, Esq.; Limjeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy, Esq.; J. A. Melany, Esq.; A. G. Roussac, Esq.; E. F. Bamber, Esq.; Baboo Amrito Loll Mitra, Esq.; J. J. Cogswell, Esq.—F. Schiller, Esq., in the Chair.

The Advertisement convening the Meeting having been taken as read, the following Resolutions were proposed and carried:—

Proposed by A. G. Roussac, Esq., and seconded by J. A. Melany, Esq.—"That the proceedings of the first Annual Meeting of Shareholders and of the Special or Extraordinary Meeting that succeeded it, held on the 20th February last, be, and they are hereby, confirmed."

Proposed by J. A. Melany, Esq., and seconded by R. B. Mackay, Esq.—"That Shareholders have the option of taking up the five thousand new Shares before 1st of May next, in the proportion of one to every four already held; these Shares to carry Interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum from date of payment up to the 30th June next, after which they will bear Dividend along with the old Shares."

Proposed by E. F. Bamber, Esq., and seconded by A. G. Roussac, Esq.—"That a Dividend of fifteen Rupees per Share for the ten and a quarter months ending on the 31st December last be declared payable on and after the 2nd of April next."

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman the Meeting separated.

F. SCHILLER, Chairman.

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Offices, 27 Meadow Street, on THURSDAY, the 5th April, at 4 P. M., for expunging Clause 16 of the Articles of Association, which enacts "That ten per cent. per annum of the net profits arising from the Presses shall be divided as a bonus amongst the Shareholders in proportion to the amount of business at the Presses they may have given or influenced within the period during which such profits shall have accrued."

And to declare a Dividend for the period ending 31st January 1866.

As it is absolutely necessary that 53 Shareholders, or their representatives by proxy, should be present, all Shareholders are requested to attend either in person or by proxy.

The Report of the Directors has been circulated, and copies can be had on application to the Secretaries or Treasurers.

By order of the Board, ALEX. C. BRICE & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

27 Meadow Street, 31st March 1866.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the purchase of 260 TEAK LOGS and 73 TEAK TALDOMS, the property of the Cochin Government, and now lying in the Timber Depot at Ponany.

2. Tenders will be received till the 23rd April 1866 and will be opened on the following day in the Huzoor Cutcherry at Ernacollum in the presence of such of the parties interested as may be in attendance.

3. The Tenders should specify in words at length a rate per Candy all round for the logs and a rate per 100 Double Tuodas (twelve of which are equal to a Candy) for the Taldoms.

4. The Candy is equivalent in Malabar measurement to one Cubic Kole, a Kole being equal to 28¼ Inches.

5. A deduction of 15 per cent. from the amount sale of the Logs and of 7½ per cent. from that of the Taldoms will be allowed for defects after the completion of the measurement.

6. Tenders to be addressed to the Dewan of Cochin and to be superscribed "Tender for Teak Timber."

7. The Government reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all of the Tenders which may be received without assigning a reason for so doing.

J. S. VERNEDE, Commercial Agent to the Cochin Government.

Commercial Office, Ernacollum in Cochin, 23rd March 1866.

NOTICE.—On MONDAY, the 30th of April 1866, will be put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION 660 TEAK LOGS, belonging to the Cochin Government, and now lying in the Timber Depot at Ernacollum.

2. The Auction will commence at noon.

3. The Logs will be put up for sale in 33 Lots of 20 Logs each.

4. The Logs will be sold by the Candy of one Cubic Kole, a Kole being equal to 28¼ Inches.

5. The contents of each log will be determined by its actual dimensions without reference to defects of any description, for which, however, a deduction of 15 per cent. will be allowed from the amount purchase of each lot.

6. Purchasers will be required to deposit on the day of sale a sum equal to a third of the amounts of their respective purchases and to pay the remainder on the removal of the Timber.

7. Payment to be made in Rupees.

8. The logs to be at the risk of the Purchasers from the time they are knocked down to them.

9. The expense of putting the Logs into the Backwater at Ernacollum will be defrayed by the Government.

10. The Logs to be cleared away by the 30th June 1866, in default of which they will be re-sold at the risk and expense of the original purchasers, who will forfeit the amount of their deposits and will be held responsible for any loss which may be sustained by the re-sale of the Timber but who will not be entitled to any advantage resulting therefrom.

J. S. VERNEDE, Commercial Agent to the Cochin Government.

Commercial Office, Ernacollum in Cochin, 23rd March 1866.

NOTICES.

ELPHINSTONE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Shareholders holding ALLOTMENT PAPERS or PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES are requested to send them in and to have them exchanged for SHARE CERTIFICATES.

R. BALCRUSTNA, Manager.

7, Church Lane, 5th March 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIS AND CAMPBELL, C. E. No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

A CARD.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL, DENTIST.

No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.

At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

NOTICE.—We have the pleasure to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the SCINDE SEED CRUSHING COMPANY (LIMITED), Kurrachee, and are prepared to receive orders for Castor, Linseed, Sweet and Rape Oil.

J. A. BROWN & Co.

13, Medow Street, 24th February 1866.

APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED), (near the Custom House, Marine Street).—This Company is prepared to WAREHOUSE GOODS and to issue WARRANTS for the same. For further particulars apply at the Offices of the Company.

W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

9th March 1866.

FROM BOSTON, by Ice Ship *Milton*, to arrive in April—

150	Bbls and half Bbls Apples,
100	Bbls Flour,
200	Do. Rosin,
300	Cases Naptha,
100,000	feet Lamber,

FOR SALE to arrive by BENJ. F. FIELD, Jr., Agent Tudor Co.

JEWELLERY.—An elegant selection of the latest novelties in BRACELETS, LOCKETS, PINS, BROOCHES, BUTTONS, EAR-RINGS, CHARM-RINGS, SCARF RINGS, &c., &c., has just been received and exposed for inspection.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

NEARLY NINE HUNDRED PAGES.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board, S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

WITH reference to the following Advertisement appearing in TO-DAY'S Newspapers, viz.:—

"The business carried on by me in the name of MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co. since 31st August 1865, will henceforth be carried on by me in the name of MACINDOE, PENNEY & Co.

"6th March 1866. "C. C. PENNEY."

The undersigned HENRY ROGERS gives Notice that such Advertisement was issued without his authority of consent, and that Mr. C. C. PENNEY has no right to carry on business as he proposes.

HENRY ROGERS.

Bombay, 7th March 1866.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders called for the 15th instant is POSTPONED to WEDNESDAY the 18th April next, at the time and place before notified, in consequence of necessary delay caused by the transfer of the Management and in preparing and printing the Balance Sheet of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be REOPENED till the 2nd proximo, when they will again be CLOSED till the 19th idem.

By order of the Directors, REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th March 1866.

HOME EDUCATION.—An ENGLISH LADY of much experience in the care and education of Children, who has resided in Families of the Nobility in England, and obtained Certificates from Queen's College, London, purposes returning to Europe in the beginning of next year ('67) and proceeding to Devonshire, to establish a Home for the training of Children from India. Her desire will be, not only to attend most carefully to the studies of those entrusted to her care, but to secure, as much as possible, their health and happiness, with the comforts of a private home.

As the number is limited to 12, early applications are respectfully requested. Good references given and required. Address Miss FORD, care of Miss ONGE, Double Bay, near Sydney, New South Wales.

15th February 1866.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its re-establishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture. The first number appeared on the first Saturday in March.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Adress, "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give Notice that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the City of Bombay will be held in the Town Hall on WEDNESDAY the 4th day of April 1866, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, when the following business will be submitted for consideration:—

1. The Municipal Commissioner to ask the sanction of the Worshipful Bench to Mr. Thwaites' acting allowance as Executive Engineer, Drainage Works.

2. A Report of the Over Bridge Committee.

3. A Memorandum by Mr. Under Secretary Jacomb, No. 110, dated 15th January 1866, forwarding copy of a Government letter, No. 109, appointing Russell Aitkin, Esquire, an Executive Engineer to the Municipality.

4. A Memorandum by Mr. Chief Secretary Chapman, No. 549 dated 17th March 1866, forwarding copy of a Government letter, No. 548 dated 17th March 1866, appointing W. Maidment, Esquire, Controller of Municipal Accounts.

5 Contingent Bills for Printing Charges, &c.

6. A letter from H. Birdwood, Esquire, Under Secretary to Government, on the subject of the future management of the Bombay Police Superannuation Fund.

7. The Report of the Town Duties Committee.

8. The Municipal Commissioner to bring forward the question of new Cemeteries for the Christian community.

9. The Municipal Commissioner to bring forward the question of removing the present Slaughter Houses, and constructing new ones outside the Town.

10. A letter from Mr. T. A. Bulkley to the Clerk to the Justice, dated 20th March 1866, in reply to the Resolution of the Worshipful Bench passed on the 15th instant.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES, Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 21st March 1866.

No. 1473 of 1866.

TO THE CLERK OF THE PEACE.

SIR,—I have the honour, under Section 24 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865, to give notice of my intention to submit the following business to Her Majesty's Justices at the next Quarterly Meeting, in addition to that already notified:—

1. A proposal to levy a light general water rate to be devoted to the maintenance of the present Vehar Water Works.

2. An application for sanction to the construction of a wooden foot over-bridge for the Sweepers at Chinch Bunder.

3. An application for sanction to an exchange with the Honorable Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy of 690 square yards of ground at Mahaluxmee for about 2,500 square yards of ground at Phipp's Oart.

4. Notification of the accepted tenders for Road Metals for new Town Sweeping siding and for excavation of Fort Sewers.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Municipal Commissioner's Office, 29th March 1866.

NOTICES.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

Now available.

THE SECT OF THE MAHARAJAHS.

HISTORY of the Sect of the Maharajahs or Vallabhacharyas in Western India, including a full report of the Maharajah Libel Case. 8vo. cloth. Rs. 6.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

HARBOUR AND PILOTAGE BOARD.—NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received at the Office of the undersigned at the Government Dockyard, Fort, on or before noon of the 9th April, for the erection of a TIME BALL TOWER on the North East Bastion of the Castle. Tenders to be superscribed, "TENDER FOR THE ERECTION OF THE TIME BALL TOWER."

No reason will be given for the rejection of any Tender.

The Plan and the Specifications of the Building can be seen on application to the Secretary.

By order, HENRY MORLAND, Lieut., late I. N., Secretary.

Bombay, 29th March 1866.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 2 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 4th proximo, from parties willing to undertake to execute certain additions and alterations to the Soldiers' Barrack in Fort George, to convert it into an Hospital.

Plans and Specifications of the work can be seen at this Office, and other particulars learnt, on application during the Office hours.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM, Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 27th March 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

DR. E. I. LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA, the well kown remedy for General Debility, Flatulency, Dyspepsia, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., &c, which may be obtained at

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED)., Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

Bombay, 6th March 1866.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries on TUESDAY the 24th April, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of confirming the Resolution passed at a Special General Meeting held on the 23rd instant, viz., "That Clause 10 of the Articles of Association be rescinded, and that in future the qualification for a Director shall be two Shares instead of three."

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 26th March 1866.

TO BUILDERS.—STONE SLABS, 17, 14 and 12 inches square, landed per *Mary Stenhouse*. These Slabs are exquisitely adapted for Pavements and are as handsome and durable as Marble.

GOLD BEADING for Picture Frames and Cornices of Walls. Apply to

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

JUST LANDED EX—"MARY STENHOUSE."—

PIANOS, Solid Walnut, made expressly for this climate, and perfect in tone and finish.
HARMONIUMS, Solid Oakwood, 4½ octaves.
MUSICAL BOXES, with the latest improvements.
BRONZE AND OTHER ORNAMENTS.

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

DAILY EXPECTED TO BE LANDED EX "CELESTIAL EMPIRE"—SEWING MACHINES, by Wheeler and Wilson of London.

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

TO SMOKERS.—Just received, a fresh supply of PONDICHERRY and TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED).—From and after the 1st proximo, the Company will discontinue hiring out Carriages, Horses, &c.

The whole of the Company's Jobbing Stock is for sale by Private Contract. It consists of Open Carriages, Broughams, and Shigrams for pairs or single Horses. Hansoms, 8 perfectly new Dog-carts, Buggies, Pony-Phaetons, &c. Several pairs of Horses, single harness and saddle Horses. Harness and Saddlery.

W. LAMB, Manager.

Bombay, 28th March 1866.

VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a pair of HORSES will be sold by AUCTION at Messrs. BENNETT & Co.'s on SATURDAY the 21st April, on account of Lieut. H. MARTIN, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Nursingpore, Central Provinces.

Bombay, 27th March 1866.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—This Company is prepared either to half press or full press COTTON at their stations, Julgaum and Sholapore, and to obtain for such Cotton IMMEDIATE DESPATCH by Rail.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

10th March 1866.

BISHOP'S SCHOOL, Nagpore.

Patrons.—The Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

Master.—Mr. J. Elliot.

Boarders are taken in the above School at very moderate rates. For particulars apply to the MASTER.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY—NOTICE.—THE INDIAN CARRYING COMPANY having been appointed by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company their Agents, for the Collection and Delivery of Goods at Sholapoor, Barsee Road, and Dhond Stations, vice SORABJEE PESTONJEE DHUNJEEBHOY AND COMPANY, will on and after the 1st proximo cart any Goods that may be required to and from the above Stations, and the charge for the same will be included in the Rates for the Carriage of Goods.—Vide Rate List exhibited at the Stations.

With the view to afford the Public additional facilities in forwarding Goods to and from Ahamed Nagar and Barsee Village, Goods can be booked through to or from the above places to any Station on the Line on and after the 1st proximo, and will be carted by the Indian Carrying Company.

E. W. KEILY, Jr., General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 29th March 1866.

THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association duly held on the 12th ult., it was resolved that the Special Resolutions first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 29th June last, that the Company be wound up voluntarily and the undersigned were duly appointed Liquidators be confirmed.

Notice is hereby given to all debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several debts to the undersigned as such liquidators, and all persons claiming to be creditors of the said Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several claims for investigation.

W. CRISTNA SINOY, NARAYEN SAZBA.

Liquidators National Financial of India (Limited).

Bombay, 5th August 1865.

THE UNION SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, situate at No. 4, Rampart Row, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY the fourth day of April next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st. To determine whether the Company shall be wound up voluntarily, or whether the Directors shall be authorized to dispose of the Vessels belonging to the Company at such time and for such prices as they may deem most for the advantage of the Company; and, until such sales, to carry on the business of the Company; and, in the event of the Meeting deciding in favour of the Company being wound up voluntarily, to pass the following Special Resolution, viz.: "That the Company be wound up voluntarily in pursuance of the provisions of Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India"

2nd. In the event of the Meeting deciding not to wind up the Company at present, to pass the following Special Resolutions, viz:—1st That so much of Clause XX. of the Articles of Association as provides that "the senior member for the time being resident in Bombay of the said firm of Cardwell, Parsons & Co., or the person (not being a partner) for the time representing the said firm in Bombay, shall be ex-officio a Director of the Company," be repealed, and that the following provision be substituted:—That the senior or only person for the time being representing the London Asiatic and American Company, Limited, in Bombay shall be ex-officio a Director of the Company. 2nd. That the words "an ex-officio Director" be substituted for the words "the members for the time being of the said firm of Messrs. Cardwell, Parsons & Co. or to the person or persons for the time being representing the said firm in Bombay" in Clause XXI. of the Articles of Association.

3rd. That in Clause XXXII. of the Articles of Association the words "the senior or only person for the time being representing the London Asiatic and American Company, Limited, in Bombay, who shall be styled the Secretary and Treasurer, the London Asiatic and American Company, limited," be substituted for the words "the firm for the time being of Messrs. Cardwell, Parsons & Co. of Bombay, who shall be styled the Secretaries and Treasurers—the firms for the time being of Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co. of London and Liverpool."

4th. That in Clause XXXIV. of the Articles of Association the words "the Secretary and Treasurer in Bombay and the London Asiatic and American Company, Limited, in the United Kingdom" be substituted for the words "The said firms of Cardwell Parsons, & Co. and Thomas Cardwell & Co." And that the words "Secretary and Treasurer" be substituted for the words" Secretaries and Treasurers" in the same clause and in all other clauses in the Articles of Association in which the same occur.

By order of the Directors, CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., In Liquidation, Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 26th March 1866.

NOTICES.

THE OFFICE of the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) has been THIS DAY REMOVED to the ELPHINSTONE BUILDINGS, opposite Messrs. Forbes & Co.

Bombay, 19th March 1866.

NOTICE.—All Persons having CLAIMS against MR. NOWROJEE RUSTOMJEE MOTABHOY, or the late firm of Messrs. NOWROJEE RUSTOMJEE & Co., are requested to forward the same to the undersigned without delay.

ACLAND, PRENTIS & BISHOP, Solicitors for Mr. Nowrojee Rustomjee Motabhoy.

Bombay, 22nd March 1866.

NOTICE.—I have THIS DAY established myself as a GENERAL MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT, carrying on business under the firm and style of E. DE CREPELENE & Co.

I have also authorized MR. G. W. LEWIS to sign the firm by procuration.

E. DE CREPELENE.

Bombay, 21st March 1866.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—VEGETABLE BAZAAR AT VERAUR ON SATURDAY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that for the accommodation of persons desirous of attending the above VEGETABLE & FRUIT MARKET, the DOWN THROUGH TRAIN leaving Bombay at 6-0 A. M., will CALL AT VERAUR STATION on SATURDAY next, the 7th instant, and on every following SATURDAY until further notice.

By Order, J. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, 2nd April 1866.

LIBERAL REWARD OF Rs. 2,000.—With reference to the Advertisement about the LOSS of nine pieces of Government CURRENCY NOTES of One Thousand Rupees each, numbered—$\frac{c}{29}$33746, 42312, 47803, 51473, 54383, 58047, 58471, 59086, 59391, Notice is hereby given, that whoever finds the said Notes or shall successfully trace them are requested to communicate with Mr. JOHN DWYER, the owner of the Notes, when they will receive the said Reward.

JOHN DWYER.

12th December 1865.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a first DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of the above Company, amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of Rupees 150 per Share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company to the payment of all debts due from them to the Company), will be made on and after the 2nd February next, at the Company's Office, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3. Production of the SHARE CERTIFICATES will be required.

S. P. FRAMJEE, D. BYRAMJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 18th January 1866.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.—TO LET, with immediate occupation, this Company's SAW-MILLS and PREMISES appertaining thereto at Tank Bunder.

The Saw Mills are open to inspection, and comprise the following Machinery by Messrs. S. WARSSON & Co., which will be made over to the Lessee in good working order, with Tools complete.

1 Rack Bench.
1 Deal Frame.
1 Small Circular Saw.
1 Moulding Machine.
1 General Joiner.
1 Morticeing Machine.
1 Band Saw.
1 Planing Machine.

Application should be addressed to Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—JOHN BURN, CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILOR, HABIT MAKER, HATTER, HOSIER, AND GENERAL OUTFITTER, in returning his grateful thanks to his numerous Customers and the Public generally for their past favours, begs respectfully to inform them that he has removed to more commodious premises opposite the Bank of Bombay, where he is prepared to show a large, new, and extensive Stock of the above Goods.

J. B. call special attention to his large and varied stock of Broad Cloths, Fancy Mixtures, Tweeds, Angolas and other Fancy Trouserings and Vestings, all recently and carefully selected from the most eminent manufacturers in the Home and Continental markets. Gentlemen may rest assured that every article made to measure will be found unrivalled in value, style, and perfect fitting.

The following list will convey an idea of a portion of the extensive stock:—

Tweed Suits for the Overland journey, Rs. 30.
Angola Suits, from Rs. 35 to 50.
Dress Suits, from Rs. 80 to 100.
New Lounging Coats, Rs. 30 to 40.
Angola Trousers, Rs. 12, 14, 16 to 20.
Woollen Cord Riding Breeches and Trousers, Rs. 20 to 30.
New Elphinstone Shirts, Rs. 50 per half dozen.
Best all Wool Shirts, Rs. 10.
Best Silk and Wool Cloth, Rs. 10-8.
Best Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits, Rs. 20.
New Elphinstone ditto ditto, Rs. 20.
Gents' Dress White Shirts, "very fine," Rs. 70.
The Improved Corazza Shirts, Rs. 50 per dozen.
White and Coloured Long Cloth Shirt, Rs. 24 per dozen.
3,000 dozen Linen Collars in all the new shapes, from Rs. 6 per dozen.
An endless assortment of Hosiery, from Rs. 5 per dozen.
White and Coloured Kid Gloves.
Dogskin, Buckskin and Doeskin Gloves.
An immense assortment of Scarfs and Ties.
Overland Trunks in all sizes.
Christy's best Silk and Drab Hats.
Ellwood's Helmets and Shooting Hats.
Railway Rugs.
Best Witney Blankets.
Turkish Towels in 3 sizes.
Huckaback Towels.

N. B.—Up Country orders will receive prompt attention and early dispatch. Cards for self-measurement and sample sent post free.

Bombay, 20th March 1866.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THE following NEW BOOKS and NEW EDITIONS have just been received per "CARNATIC":—

	Rs.	
Falkner Lyle: or, the Story of two Wives. By Mark Lemon. 3 vols.	24	0
The Theory of Foreign Exchanges. By G. J. Goschen, M. P.	3	12
Redemption Draweth Nigh. By Dr. Cumming	3	12
Timbs's Year Book of Facts, in Science and Art, for 1866	3	12
Carlyle's Chartism, and Past and Present	4	8
Do. History of the French Revolution. 2 vols.	9	0
About in the World. By the author of "The Gentle Life"	4	8
Goulburn's Thoughts on Personal Religion	2	12
Christy's Minstrels' Songs, three volumes in one	8	4
The Curtain Lectures of Mrs. Caudle. By D. Jerrold. Illustrated by Keene	8	0
Odds and Ends	3	8
Scott's Marmion, with Turner's illustrations, in illuminated binding	13	8
Grant's Law of Bankers and Banking. 2nd edn.	16	0
Fergusson's History of Architecture. New edn. Vol. 1.	32	0
Alford's Poetical Works	3	0
The Poetical Works of J. R. Lowell. Author of the "Biglow Papers"	0	12
Runnymede and Lincoln Fair, with illustrations	4	8
Lempriere's Classical Dictionary. By E. H. Barker.	2	12
Traits of American Humour. Edited by the Author of "Sam Slick"	3	12
Dramatic Works of Sir E. B. Lytton, with portrait	4	8
The True History of a Little Ragamuffin. By the author of "A Night in a Workhouse"	8	0
Lectures and Essays. By J. W. Gilbart	11	4
Baldwin's Short Laws of Whist	2	12
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide	2	12
Watson's History of Persia, from the beginning of the 19th century to the year 1858	11	4
Wives and Daughters. By Mrs. Gaskell. 2 vols., with 18 illustrations. By Du Maurier	18	0
Palgrave's Eastern and Central Arabia. 2 vols	18	0
Oswald Gray. By Mrs. H. Wood. Author of "East Lynne," &c	4	8
Madame Gouland's Album of Needlework	3	12
Beeton's Musical Album	3	12
Les Aventures Galantes de Maryot	2	12
Deux Routes de la Vie	2	12
Gabrielle de Chênevert. Par A. Assollant	2	12
Portraits Parisiens	2	12
M Le Duc s'amuse. Par Monselet	2	12
Monsieur Sylvestre. Par George Sand	2	12
La Maison Forestière	2	12
Les Braconniers du Nouveau Monde. Par H. Gaillard.		
Le Roman d'un fils. Par L. Stapleaux	2	12
Les Contes de la Famille	2	12
La Venue de Sologne	2	12
La Prairie aux Coquelicots. Par Paul de Kock	2	12
Une Courtisane au 19e Siècle	2	12
Un Amour de Grande Dame	2	12
L'Amie de la Reine	2	12
La Légende de L'Homme Eternel	2	12
Voyage à Vénus. Par A Eyraud	2	12
Le Trompette de la Beresini	2	12

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a large quantity of the best description of FIREWOOD, imported from Carwar, and reasonably priced. Apply to

MOOLJEE DHURUMSEE, Dalall, Carnac Bunder.

FOR SALE, STEAM MACHINERY and ROOFING, complete, for two Sawgin Factories. Particulars to be had from the undersigned.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

Bombay, 27, Meadow Street, 29th March 1866.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES FOR SALE, the property of a Gentleman leaving Bombay:—

One Sociable Carriage with Shutters, and a pair of strong Arab Horses and Harness, complete	Rs. 2,100
One strong Office Shigram with single Harness	„ 700
One Shigram Bay Arab Horse	„ 500
One Chestnut Arab Harness Ditto	„ 500
One Grey Arab Saddle Ditto with Saddle complete.	900

Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,

11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

WANTED.

WANTED, part of a HOUSE, unfurnished, or a small BUNGALOW, Cumballa, Malabar Hill, or Breach Candy preferred. Address "R. C." Office of this Paper.

WANTED, a COPYING CLERK, Indo-European or Portuguese preferred; must write a good hand. Address "A. B. C.," *Gazette* Office.

GENTLEMEN requiring comfortable BOARD and LODGING can obtain the same by applying to "ALPHA," care of Messrs. ROGERS, COHEN & Co., Meadow Street, Bombay. References given and required. Terms will be found moderate.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—WANTED, a CORRESPONDENCE CLERK. Salary Rs. 80. Apply personally to

B. C. BAILEY, Superintendent Telegraphs, Bombay Division.

Bombay, 2nd April 1866.

NOTICES.

No. 1932 of 1865-66.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.—A CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES will be holden in the Town Hall on FRIDAY, the 6th April, at 5 P. M.

By order of the Chancellor, R. S. SINCLAIR, LL. D., Registrar.

31st March, 1866.

No. 1931 of 1865-66.

THE SENATE, GRADUATES, AND CANDIDATES FOR DEGREES.

1. Academic Costume will be worn at the Admission to Degrees, which will take place in the Town Hall on FRIDAY the 6th April 1866, at 5 P. M.

2. Such of the Fellows of the University of Bombay as are Graduates of other Universities, or as are entitled to wear Official* Costume or Uniform, may appear in the Academic dress of their own Universities, or in such Costume or Uniform, wearing in addition the Fellow's Scarf of the University of Bombay.

3. Other Fellows will wear the Fellow's Gown and Scarf of the University of Bombay. The Head Dress of the European Fellows is a College Cap.

4. Fellows may purchase Gowns at Rs. 70 and Scarfs at Rs. 20 each, from the Stock in the Registrar's charge. An early application with prepayment should be made to the Registrar in the Town Hall.

5. Any Fellow who has already contributed to the Robe Fund for a Gown and Scarf, may purchase a Gown on payment of Rs. 55, and a Scarf on payment of Rs. 10; and if he has contributed only for a Scarf, he may purchase a Scarf for Rs. 10. And any Graduate who has already contributed to the Robe Fund may purchase a Gown on payment of Rs. 60.

6. By prepaying to the Robe Fund Rs. 25, a Fellow will be entitled to the use of a Gown and Scarf, or by prepaying to that fund Rs. 10, to the use of a Scarf, at all University Meetings at which such may be worn, up to the convocation of 1868 inclusive.

7. Graduates or Candidates for Degrees may purchase Gowns at Rs. 70 each, from the Stock in the Registrar's charge. An early application with prepayment should be made to the Registrar in the Town Hall.

8. A Graduate or Candidate for a Degree may have the use of a Gown for one occasion on payment of Rs. 10.

By order, R. S. SINCLAIR, LL.D., University Registrar.

Bombay, 31st March 1866.

* Ex Gr. Judges, Bishops, Barristers, Military and Naval Officers, &c.

No. 1933 of 1865-66.

NOTICE TO VISITORS.—LADIES and GENTLEMEN desirous of attending the Convocation for Conferring Degrees in the Town Hall on FRIDAY the 6th April at 5 P. M., are requested to forward, as early as convenient, their *Cards with their addresses thereon,* under envelopes, addressed as follows:—

"CONVOCATION.
Dr. Sinclair,
Town Hall."

The Cards will be afterwards sent.

By order, R. S. SINCLAIR, LL.D., University Registrar.

Bombay, 31st March 1866.

No. 1934 of 1865-66.

CONVOCATION of the UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY for CONFERRING DEGREES.—FRIDAY, 6th April 1866.

1.—CANDIDATES FOR DEGREES and GRADUATES are required to be in the DURBAR ROOM, TOWN HALL, at Three o'clock precisely, to robe and have their places assigned them

2.—The SENATE are requested to be in the DURBAR ROOM by Four o'clock.

3.—VISITORS should alight from their carriages either (1) at the large steps on the West side of the Town Hall, or (2) under the North porch of the Town Hall.

4.—Seats will be reserved for ladies, and gentlemen accompanying ladies, near the University Semi-circle, that is, at the South part of the Hall, fronting the Statue of Mountstuart Elphinstone.

5.—Other gentlemen will take their seats further from the University Semi-circle.

6.—PROCESSION.—At Five o'clock, the South-East door of the Hall will open to admit the Procession, when all present will *arise and remain standing* till the Chancellor takes his seat.

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

I.—FELLOWS,
In pairs,
Juniors First.

II.—EX-OFFICIO FELLOWS, JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT, AND MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,
In pairs.
Educational Officers;
Members of the Legislative Council;
Judges of the High Court;
Bishops;
Members of Council;
Chief Justice.

III.—UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.
REGISTRAR.
BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.
SYNDICS.
In pairs,
Of Civil Engineering, Medicine,
Arts, and Law.
DEANS,
Of Civil Engineering, of Medicine,
Of Law, of Arts.
THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.
THE CHANCELLOR.

ROUTE OF THE PROCESSION.

The Procession, entering by the South-East door, will move along the East aisle to the North end, and then turning to the West, will proceed as far as the Central North door, when, turning south, and passing round the Statue of Lord Elphinstone, it will advance through the central path to the University Semi-circle; on reaching which the Fellows will separate and stand in two rows facing inwards, while the Chancellor will pass on between them to his seat, followed by the Officers of the University and the other Fellows in order of precedence, who as they reach the semi-circle will file off to their seats on the right and left of the Chancellor.

7.—Then will follow on behalf of each Candidate for a Degree—

The SUPPLICATION by the Dean of the Faculty in which he Graduates;

The passing of a GRACE by the Senate for his Admission to the degree;

His PRESENTATION by the Dean to the Chancellor; and His ADMISSION to the Degree by the Chancellor.

After which the Registrar will make DECLARATION of the Degrees conferred.

8.—The Registrar will read a Report by the Syndicate of the proceedings of the University during the past year.

9.—The CHANCELLOR will deliver an address.

10.—The CHANCELLOR will dissolve the Convocation.

11.—PROCESSION.—The assembly will arise and remain standing *in their places,* while the procession retraces the path by which it entered, and withdraws from the Hall through the South-East door.

By Order, R. S. SINCLAIR, LL. D., University Registrar.

Bombay, 31st March 1866.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, about two hundred and fifty Candies best FIREWOOD, in large or small quantities, stacked on the Esplanade, nearly opposite Forbes Street. Apply to

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

Bombay, 2nd April 1866.

WOULDHAM CEMENT, of the best and most durable description, is supplied by the undersigned on very advantageous terms. Apply at the Office of NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT.

No. 9, Church Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE, a handsome second-hand BUGGY, by LEWIS of SALISBURY. Price Rs. 750. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a quantity of Canvas, Rope, Cordage, Twine, and other Stores. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret. Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, a small consignment of STATIONARY, including a few LETTER BOOKS. And a few UTILITARIAN ICE MACHINES with POWDER.

13 Meadow Street. JAS. BROWN & Co.

HORSES.—FOR SALE, four out of the following lot of HORSES, (the property of a Gentleman no longer requiring so many) will be sold a bargain:—

No. 1.—Bay Arab, seven years old, a good riding and harness Horse.
No. 2.—Ditto Ditto—very showy Horse, and up to any weight and a splendid Fencer.
No. 3.—Brown Australian,—a very promising Horse, 5 years old.
No. 4.—Brown Arab, aged, has been ridden by a Lady and goes in Harness.
No. 5.—Powerful Bay Mare,—a capital harness Horse.

The above Horses can be seen at Messrs. Stephens and Son's Stables, Baboola Tank Road, on giving two hours' notice.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

NOTHING doing. Market dull and declining.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight...	2s. 1⅛d.
Do. Credits... ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1 13/16d.
Do. Documents...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1⅞d. to 2s. 2d.
Calcutta	At sight	101
Do.	30 days' sight ...	99⅜
Do.	60 Do. do. ..	98¼
Madras	30 Do. do. ..	99
China	60 Do. do. ...	212

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000,000	10,000	5,000	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	4,000 pm.
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	20 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	65 pm.
1,080,000	1,000	100		New Do...	160 premium.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	... ..	Frere Land Co. ..	450 per share.
110,00.	2,000	900	......	House and Land Investment Co. ..	300 per share
1,00,000	5,000	3,000	......	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co..	1,000 per share.
......	2,000	1,000	25 p s	Port Canning... ..	250 pm.
......	10,000	6,000	......	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co..	1,800 per share.

PRICE CURRENT, 26th March 1866.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Dhollera (April and May).. .. .. .. ,,	460 to 465
Bhownuggur and Mowa (New).. .. .. ,,	460 to 465
Surat and Broach (New).. .. .. .. ,,	460 to 462
Porebunder (New).. .. .. ,,	430 to 435
Veeraval (New) .. .. ,,	430 to 435
Khandeish (New) .. .. ,,	435 to 440
Dharwar (now ready) .. .. ,,	490 to 495
Hinghunghaut (New) .. .. ,,	465 to 470
Oomrawuttee Ackote (New) ... . ,,	450 to 455

WEEKLY REVIEW

Of the Bombay Money Market.

DURING the past week we have to notice a cessation of the favourable news regarding Cotton which have recently come to hand, the intelligence we have received advising dulness in Liverpool, with a decline in values. Our first telegram was to the 24th ult., on which date Fair Dhollera was quoted 16d. to 16¼d.; that of the 27th reported 16d. as the quotation, the market being depressed and heavy, owing to the unfavourable American news; a further decline manifested itself on the 28th, but since then the messages to hand are a little contradictory; that of the 29th, however, quotes Fair Dhollera 16d. with a dull market and stocks increased to 552,500 bales. A telegram of the 1st instant is reported to have been received, stating that war has been commenced between Austria and Russia, but on enquiry we find that no such telegram has come to the firm who was said to have received it. The Manchester market in sympathy with Liverpool has shown a drooping tendency, our latest quotations for 7 lb. Shirtings being 14s. 3d. to 14s. 6d., and 40's Mule 2s. 2d.

Piece Goods.—There has been a quieter feeling in this market during the week, partly caused by the intervention of the Easter Holidays, and partly from the less favourable tone of the telegrams which we have received. Should the news which have come to hand in the interval not receive a check shortly, prices here will in all probability considerably recede, as the approach of the monsoon may induce holders to sell freely rather than carry over the rains while so much uncertainty exists. Of latest sales reported we note 8¼ lb. 40 inch Shirtings at Rs. 10-4½ to Rs. 10-6, and Long Cloth 17 to 17½ annas per lb. Twist has been sold to some extent within the past two days, Water 30's realizing 22¼ to 22½ annas, and Mule 50's 24½ annas.

Cotton.—The market has been quiet during the week, and since the holidays a very weak feeling has prevailed. Prices show some decline, but it is only slight, values having been maintained to some extent by the approach of the settlement day for time-bargains. Shipments aggregate 15,116 bales against 36,067 bales last week. Yesterday the market was dull, but some Dhollera for delivery a month hence was purchased at Rs. 435. Current quotations are:—New Dhollera Rs. 440 to Rs. 445; New Broach Rs. 440 to Rs. 445; Oomrawutee Akote Rs. 425; Hinghunghaut Rs. 455 to Rs. 460.

Freights.—Little business has transpired, and rates are drooping, but as considerable clearances will take place shortly, quotations for going ships are likely to be supported. We quote yesterday for Cotton to Liverpool:—Beginning ships £2 2s. 6d.; Going ships, Wood, £2 5s. to £2 7s. 6d.: Iron, £2 7s. 6d.

Bank Return.—The Return for the past week, when compared with that of the previous week, shows the following changes:—

General Treasury Balance	Decrease	...Rs.	3,09,481
Deposits at Head Office..........	Decrease	... ,,	1,26,855
Deposits at Branches	Increase	... ,,	1,04,387
Loans at H. O and Branches	Decrease	... ,,	1,67,688
Credit Accounts do. do.	Increase	... ,,	5,93,068
Bills Discounted do. do.	Increase	... ,,	56,289
Balances with Agents	Increase	... ,,	35,885
Cash & Currency Notes at H. O.....	Decrease	... ,,	6,54,070
Do. do. at Branches	Decrease	... ,,	2,03,282

Money.—There is little change to notice in our Money Market during the week, but as we anticipated in our last, home intelligence is inducing caution on the part of shippers, and the demand by Cotton operators has been smaller. The Bank Return for the week shows a decrease of 6¼ lacs in its Head Office Cash Balance; this arises chiefly from an increase in Credits and Discounts, an addition of 1½ lacs having at the same time been made to sundry assets. Deposits are slightly decreased at the Head Office and increased at the Branches, but the alterations are trifling. The General Treasury Balance has been reduced 3 lacs.

Government Securities have continued dull, but prices since the termination of the Holidays are improving. We quote:—Fours 88; Fives 103¼; Five and half 108⅝.

Exchange.—Closing rates for the mail of the 28th ultimo were, Bank 2s. 1⅝d.; Credits 2s. 1¾d.; Documents 2s. 1 13/16 to 2s. 1⅞d. the business for that mail having been a moderate one. Business for the out going steamer was begun yesterday, but there is a little uncertainty as to how rates are likely to rule. We quote:—Bank 2s. 1⅝d.; Credits 2s. 1¾d. to 2s. 1⅞d.; Documents 2s. 2d. to 2s. 2 1/16d. Demand paper on Calcutta continues in much request, present rate being 102, and for 60 days 99. 60 days' Bank Bills on China Rs. 213, nominal. Telegrams of yesterday's date from Calcutta advise Bank Bills 2s. 2¼d., and Sight Bills on Bombay 3 discount.

Shares.—The market having been closed for the greater part of the week, little or nothing has been done since our last; business still keeps extremely dull, and with the news now coming in, it is not likely to improve much for a short time. We quote yesterday's values as follows:—

Back Bays ....Rs.	4,000
Victorias	1,800
Freres	475
Mazagons	1,100
Elphinstones, Old	75
Do. New	155
Bank of Bombay	47
Commercials	10
Old Financials	5 discount.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 3.

Plumptre, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on leave, from Poona.
Campbell, Lieutenant Colonel, H. M.'s 3rd Regiment N. I., on leave, from Malligaum.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 3.

Stewart, Colonel, on furlough, to England.
Plumptre, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on furlough, to England.
Campbell, Major J., 22nd N. I., on sick certificate, to England.
Bigsley, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Nagpore.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 2nd April.

Lieutenant H. F. H. Burnes, 31st N. I., is attached to the 14th N. I.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April.
3 Bonnie Marie ....Graveran .... Mauritius, Jan. 18.
Luc and Harriet ....Uhrbrock ....Calcutta, Feb. 19
India (s) ....Ballantine ....Calcutta, March 15.
Penang (s) ....McCallum ....Bushire, March 22.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *India*.—Mr. Barclay; Mrs. Gord n; Mr and Mrs. Adams; Mr and Mrs. Moir, and 2 children; Mr. and Mrs. White and child; Mr. Stew rt; Mr. Jacob; Mr. Hayward; Mr. S. Mooleein, and Mr. Ramkrishna.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
B. and B. S. S. Co.'s S.S *Gunga*, G. H. Hanscom, bound to Aden and Suez.
Ship *Sir Hugh Rose*, Spurden, bound to Andaman Islands.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Glaucus*, for Havre.
S. S. *Carnac*, for Cutch.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—March 17th, ships *Aracan* and *Ganges*.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, CHAMBERS, fit for Barristers, in Apollo Street. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co., 11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

CAUTION.—LOST, a set of three BILLS of LADING marked J. S. C. / M. M. 205 Bales Cotton, shipped per *Mathilda Atheling* for Havre. Any one having found them is requested to return them to the owners, Messrs. JULES SIEGFRIED and Co., No. 12 Rampart Row, by whom a liberal reward will be given.
Any party negotiating or detaining them after this notice will do so on his or their own risk and responsibility.

DECCAN COTTON CLEANING PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Ghellabhoy Heerjee & Co., No. 1 Church Street at 4 P. M. of MONDAY the 16th instant, for the purpose of appointing Secretaries and Treasurers in the room of Messrs. MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.
Bombay, 4th April 1866.

THE SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) will be held at the Offices of the Association, Elphinstone Buildings, on THURSDAY, 12th April 1866, at 3 o'clock, afternoon—
To receive the Report of Directors for the year ending 31st March 1866;
To elect Directors and Auditors in the room of those retiring; and,
To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting.
By order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Officiating Manager.
Bombay, 3rd April 1866.

THE EAST INDIA BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Bank will be held at its Office, No. 3, Hornby Row, on THURSDAY the 19th instant, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—
1st. To elect two or more Directors in place of those who have sent in their resignation.
2nd. To appoint Auditors for the next year.
3rd. In the event of no Directors being appointed, to reconsider the proposition of voluntarily winding up the Bank.
4th. If the proposition to wind up be carried, to appoint Liquidators and fix their remuneration.
N. B.—Any Shareholder wishing to see the list of Shareholders qualified to become Directors can do so on application at the Offices of the Bank.
By order of the Board of Directors,
E. H. WALLACE, Manager.
East India Bank, Bombay, 3rd April 1866.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—(*Late Supreme Court File*)
EQUITY SIDE.
Veerbaee, wife of Rahim Alladeen, an Infant, by Alladeen Hubibhoy, her father-in-law and next friend... ...*Complainant.*
vs.
Thavur Moola, Executor of Rahimutbaee, deceased, Gangbaee, wife of Noor Mahomed Dattoobhoy and Currimbhoy Goolam Hoosen Khan, an Infant ... ...*Defendants.*
AND,
Gangbaee, wife of Noor Mahomed Dattoobhoy... ... ...*Complainant.*
vs.
Thavur Moola, Executor of Rahimutbaee, widow of Sajun Meerally, deceased ... ...*Defendant.*
BY ORIGINAL BILL.
AND,
Gangbaee, wife of Noor Mahomed Dattoobhoy... ... ...*Complainant.*
vs.
Thavur Moola, Executor of Rahimutbaee, widow of Sajun Meerally, deceased ... ...*Defendant.*
BY SUPPLEMENTAL BILL.
PURSUANT to an order made in the above causes, dated the 14th day of September 1865, the following Property will be sold, subject to certain condition of sale, in several Lots by PUBLIC AUCTION, before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esq., Master in Equity, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 25th, 26th and 27th days of April respectively, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of each day.

PARTICULARS OF LOT No. 1.
All the estate and interest of the late Khoja Sajun Meerally and Rahimutbaee, deceased, in all that piece of foras land or ground, and the messuages, tenements, bungalow, chawl, cook-room, stable, trees, tanks, and wells, &c., standing and being thereon, with the appurtenances, situate at Parell, in the Island of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8, and by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 4, 8, 21, 22, and 526, and containing by admeasurement 45,219 square yards (be the same a little more or less), and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Public Road leading from Bombay to Mahim, on or towards the West by the property of the late Mr. Whittaker and the property of Essoo Damodhur, on or towards the North by the property of Bomanjee Jejeebhoy, Esquire, or on or towards the South by the property of the Bombay Gas Company.

PARTICULARS OF LOT No. 2.
All the estate and interest of the late Khoja Sajun Meerally and Rahimutbaee, deceased, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, and the messuages, tenements, dwelling-houses, and wells standing and being thereon, with the appurtenances, situate at Cowasjee Patell Tank Road, in the native town of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under No. 194, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 76, and containing by admeasurement 505 5/9 square yards (be the same a little more or less), and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the East by Pinjrapole Street, on or towards the West by the property of Jamsetjee Framjee, on or towards the North by Cowasjee Patell Tank Road, and on or towards the South by property belonging to the Pinjrapole.

PARTICULARS OF LOT No. 3.
All the estate and interest of the late Khoja Sajun Meerally and Rahimutbaee, deceased, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, and the message, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, with the appurtenance, situate at Jugjeevun Keeka Street, in Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 33, and containing by admeasurement 118 square yards (be the same a little more or less), and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Shawatlee Dewalee, on or towards the West by Jugjeewun Keeka Street, on or towards the North by the House of Narrondass Vanidass, on or towards the South by Jamlee Moila Street.

PARTICULARS OF LOT No. 4.
All the estate and interest of the late Khoja Sanjun Meerally and Rahimutbaee, deceased, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the message, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate in the Island of Bombay, at Shamajee Hassajee Street, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 724, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 52, and containing by admeasurement 338 3/9 square yards (be the same a little more or less), and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the North by the house of Lahbaee, wife of Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, on or towards the South by the house of Khan Mahomed Hubibbhoy, on or towards the East by the Sweepers' passage, on or towards the West by Shamajee Hassajee Street.

PARTICULARS OF LOT No. 5.
All the estate and interest of the late Khoja Sajun Meerally and Rahimutbaee, deceased, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, and the message, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate at Shamajee Hassajee Street, in Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 29, and containing by admeasurement 134 4/9 square yards (be the same a little more or less), and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Shamajee Hassajee Street, on or towards the West by the Sweepers' passage, on the other side of which is the house of Cassum Natha, on or towards the North by the house of Gangjee Sayanee, on or towards the South by the house of Cassum Natha.

PARTICULARS OF LOT No. 6.
All the estate and interest of the late Khoja Sajun Meerally and Rahimutbaee, deceased, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, and the message, tenement, dwelling-house and stable standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate at Chinch Bunder, in Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1083, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 18, and containing by admeasurement 137 8/9 square yards (be the same a little more or less), and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the East by Chinch Bunder Street, on or towards the West by a Gully on the other side of which there are stables, on or towards the North by the house of Mahomed Fukeer Khan, on or towards the South by Government ground now vacant.

PARTICULARS OF LOT No. 7.
All the estate and interest of the late Khoja Sajun Meerally and Rahimutbaee, deceased, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, and the message, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate at Cazee Syed Street, in Bombay, assessed by the Collector or Land Revenue under No 701 and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 51, and containing by admeasurement 106 6/9 square yards (be the same a little more or less), and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the East by Cazee Syed Street, on or towards the West by the gully there on the other side of which is the house of Mooljee Dhunjee, on or towards the North by the house of Jehtah Dhurumsey, and on or towards the South by the house of Dossa Nursey.

PARTICULARS OF LOT No. 8.
All the estate and interest of the late Khoja Sajun Meerally and Rahimutbaee, deceased, in all that piece or parcel of vacant ground, situate in Bombay, at Bengalpoora, Oomerkarry 1st Street, containing by admeasurement 72 square yards (be the same a little more or less), and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the East by the public gully on the other side of which is the house of Sudasew Phatuck, on or towards the West by Oomerkarry 1st Street, on or towards the North by the public passage, on the other side of which is the house of Bawa Hurry Waraker, on or towards the South by a passage on the other side of which is the house of Narayen Khundojee.

PARTICULARS OF LOT No. 9.
All the estate and interest of the late Khoja Sajun Meerally and Rahimutbaee, deceased, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, and the message, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate at Mahim, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 260 square yards (be the same a little more or less), and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the East by the public road leading to Mahim Bazaar, on or towards the West by the house of Khoja Peerbhoy, on or towards the North by a gully on the other side of which is the house of Manbaee, widow of Fackeer Kheraj, and on or towards the South by a public passage, on the other side of which is the house of Chandoo Cassum.

PARTICULARS OF LOT No. 10.
All the estate and interest of the late Khoja Sajun Meerally and Rahimutbaee, deceased, in the undivided equal half part of and in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, and the messuages, tenements, bungalows, stables, wells, trees standing and being thereon, with the appurtenances, situated at Bandora, in the Collectorate of Tanna, in Salsette, and containing by admeasurement 5520 square yards (be the same a little more or less), and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Mr. Domingo, on or towards the West by the Public Road leading from Bandora to Gorebunder, on or towards the North by the property of Ruttonjee Bottlewalla, on or towards the South by the public tank there.

PARTICULARS OF LOT No. 11.
All the estate and interest of the late Khoja Sajun Meerally and late Rahimutbaee, deceased, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, and the message or tenement and dwelling-house standing thereon, with the appurtenances, being No. 34 Prava Grande, and contiguous to the guard house at Macao in China.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the Master in Equity and at the Office of Messrs. MACFARLANE and GREEN, Solicitors for the said Gangbaee, No. 5, Forbes Street, and at the Office of Messrs. KEIR, RAMSDEN and PRESCOT, Solicitors for Thavur Moola.—Dated this 2nd day of April 1866.
CHARLES E. FOX,
Master in Equity.

WANTED, OFFICES on the first or second floor, and at a convenient distance from the High Court. Apply to MR. ANSELL, Solicitor.
Elphinstone Circle, 3rd April 1866.

REQUIRED, two first class CLERK OF WORKS, either European or Native, to superintend Works in Bombay and Poona. Early application to
E. S. GISBORNE,
Elphinstone Road, Parell.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a FORWARDING CLERK for No. 18 Contract G. I. P. R. at Sholapore. Salary Rs. 80 to 100, according to gratifications.
Also, a STORES CLERK. Salary Rs. 40 to 50. Application to be made by letter only to Messrs. ADAMSON and CLOWSER, Sholapore.

ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY (LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Ghellabhoy Heerjee & Co., No. 1 Church Street, at 3 P. M. of MONDAY the 16th instant, for the purpose of appointing Agents in the room of Messrs. MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.
Bombay, 4th April 1866.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.
Subscribed Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES IN INDIA:—DAVID LANCASTER, Esq.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Jubbulpore, Benares Darjeeling, Nyneetal, and Debroghur (Assam).
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.
EXCHANGE.
6 months' sight .. .. ..at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
4 do. .. ..at 2s. 0¾d. ,,
3 do. .. ..at 2s. 0½d. ,,
2 do. .. ..at 2s. 0¼d. ,,
1 do. .. ..at 2s 0d. ,,
On demand .. at 2s. 6d. ,,
On Scotland and Ireland ..at 1s 11¾d. ,,
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.........at 1s. 11½d. ,,
The Bank draws upon its Head Office 16, King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank.
Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, *and on every large Town in India*, Australia and Continental Europe, also on Alexandria, Cairo, and Baghdad.
The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.
The Bank will transmit Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.
The Delhi and London Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own Bills with at any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly:—
At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal.
At 5 ditto, nine ditto.
At 4 ditto, six ditto.
At 3 ditto, three ditto.
Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits or of modifying their terms.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS
Are granted on approved personal and other Security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Manager.
Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."
Hours of Business—10 to 4: Saturdays, 10 to 2.
W. B. THOMPSON, Manager.
Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 3rd April 1866.

VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED).
THE COMPANY'S JOBBING DEPARTMENT having been abolished, the business will be carried on in the following Departments, viz.:—
VETERINARY.
In this department the charges will be much reduced and made uniform, and the Manager is willing to contract for the treatment of all horses at the rate of Rs. 15 per half year per horse. The half year to commence from the first of any month, but not from any intermediate day.
The contract may also include shoeing at an additional charge of Rs. 10. Total for half year Rs. 25 per horse. Payments in advance.
Horses of subscribers requiring medical treatment should be sent to the infirmary with the kit, ghorawalla, and a note stating what is required. If advisable, the horse will be retained for treatment, and the only charge will be Rs. 1-8 per diem for food and stable room. If not necessary to detain him, advice and medicine will be given without charge.
To non-subscribers the charge will be Rs. 5 for advice regarding a sick horse, and Rs. 1-8 per diem for medicine and attendance on a horse kept in the infirmary for treatment, food and stable room being additional (Rs. 1-8 as usual).
In case of severe illness, or when required, horses will be visited at their own stables. The charge per visit will be to subscribers Rs. 5, to non-subscribers Rs. 10.
Certificates as to soundness—to subscribers Rs. 5, to non-subscribers Rs. 10.
COMMISSION DEPARTMENT.
Horses, Carriages, Harness, and Saddlery will be received for sale on commission. The charges will be—for each horse sold Rs. 17, payable by both buyer and seller; for Carriages, Harness, &c 5 per cent. on the selling price, payable by sellers only.
LIVERY.
A limited number of horses will be received on livery. Each horse will be provided with a large, airy, loose box, the best of provinder, as good a ghorawalla as can be procured, skilled attendance and medicine in case of sickness (without extra charge), will be shod and clothed: all for Rs. 60 per mensum.
SHOEING.
Horses will be carefully shod at the ordinary rates. Rs. 2 for plain shoes. Rs. 2-8 for turned up toes or "anti-tripping" shoes. Shoeing may be contracted for as mentioned above.
BREAKING IN.
Horses broken in (to double harness Rs. 40 per pair, to single harness Rs. 25, to saddle Rs 20) by a European breaker.
W. LAMB, V. S., Manager.
Bombay, 2nd April 1866.

AMUSEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.
GRANT ROAD THEATRE.
FRIDAY EVENING, 6TH APRIL, 1866.
FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE CELEBRATED ELECTRO-BIOLOGIST
PROFESSOR BUSHELL,
in his
GRAND SCIENTIFIC ENTERTAINMENT.
Mr. McCOLLUM has the honour to announce that he has secured the services of PROFESSOR BUSHELL, whose extraordinary Performances in Calcutta and Madras have recently created enthusiastic excitement, who will appear as above.
The Evening's Amusement will commence with the Bombardment of an Imaginary Fleet surrounding a small Fort mounting a number of Guns, suspended from the centre of the Hall, showing the adaptability of
VOLTAIC ELECTRICITY,
For Military purposes, blasting of Rocks, &c. The Guns will be under the immediate management of an IMPROMPTU SPRIGHTLY, at whose command a brisk firing will be kept up. To be followed by a
NOVEL & BRILLIANT SURPRISE.
A handsome
ELECTRO-MAGNETIC ENGINE
will be introduced, showing the probability of its superseding steam power.
Also a beautiful
FRICTIONAL ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENT,
Mounting eighteen square feet of Glass—when PROFESSOR BUSHELL will introduce a variety of Experiments, and will perform the astonishing Feat of
LIGHTING GAS WITH HIS FINGER.
BRILLIANT CHEMICAL EFFECTS.
IMITATION FIERY RAIN.
BURNING OF MAGNESIUM WIRE.
Its dazzling brilliancy equals the rays of the Sun, and is admitted to be the greatest artificial light man has yet produced.
After which a grand exposé of
SPIRIT-RAPPING
Will be introduced, when audible sounds and intelligent answers will be elicited from a small Table and various parts of the Stage illustrative of the fallacy of consulting old Tables and other inanimate substances. PROFESSOR BUSHELL will give an account of his experience in America, where Spiritualism rages to an appalling extent.
A HANDSOME GLASS BELL,
and the
MYSTERIOUS TIME-PIECE
Will accompany the "Spiritual Manifestations."
INTERMISSION OF FIFTEEN MINUTES DURING THE REMOVAL OF THE ELECTRIC APPARATUS.
To conclude with Marvellous and Laughable Experiments in
ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.
The singular characteristic features of this Extraordinary Science will be demonstrated upon Volunteers from the Audience, when PROFESSOR BUSHELL will be prepared to experiment upon any Gentleman who may be disposed to submit to his mysterious influence. The great practical experience he has had during his tour through England, Ireland, Scotland, America, Vancouver's Island, British Columbia, New Zealand, Australia, the Sandwich Islands, Ceylon, and recently in the Calcutta and Madras Presidencies, enables him to practise with amazing power and certainty, giving him a great advantage over his predecessors, leaving no doubt in the mind of the spectator of the genuineness of the apparently supernatural phenomena. His Experiments, which comprise all the improvements in this astoundi g Science, invariably create the warmest excitement, and elicit the loudest applause, for the entertainment not only puzzles and bewilders ordinary audiences, but strikes philosophers with admiration and astonishment.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle ....Rs. 6 | Upper Circle ......Rs. 3
Stalls .... ,, 4 | Pit .... ,, 1
Tickets may be had of Mr. A. F. SOUNDY, (where Plan of Theatre may be seen and Seats secured), and at the Door on the evening of the entertainment.
Doors open at 8 o'clock, to commence at 9.
Carriages may be ordered at 11 P. M.
T. McCOLLUM, Manager.

CALENDAR—APRIL 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter, Sunday ...8th 1h. 33m. P.M.
New Moon, Sunday ...15th 11h. 54m. A.M.
First Quarter, Sunday ...22nd 3h 22m. A.M.
Full Moon, Monday ...30th 2h. 14m. A.M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises. h. m.	Sun Sets. h. m.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn. h. m.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even. h. m.	Evening Gun.
Wed	4	Mercury Stationary at 7-0 A.M.	5 53	6 13	1 5	1 21	2nd April 1866. Time 9h. 0m. 0s. 0.
Thurs	5	Mercury sets at 7-10 P.M.	5 52	6 13	1 37	1 56	
Fri.	6	Venus passes 4° 17′ S of Mercury as 11-56 P.M.	5 51	6 14	2 17	2 38	
Sat.	7	Venus sets at 6-56 P.M.	5 51	14	3 0	3 25	
Sun.	8	Low Sunday.	5 50	6 14	3 51	4 23	
Mon.	9	Moon passes 5° 21′ N. of Jupiter at 1-7 P.M.	5 49	6 14	4 51	5 34	
Tues.	10	Twilight ends at 6-53 P.M.	5 48	6 15	6 12	6 52	

NOW READY,
No. VI. OF
"PUNCH IN INDIA,"
A NEW ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY PUBLICATION.
LIST OF WOOD ENGRAVINGS.
Punch in India and Fair Dhollerah.
"In Vino Veritas"—or, the Municipal Pulpit for the Conversion of all the Natives.
Widow Remarriage.
Sahib, I bring one Letter.
Trying to blow a Hare out of it.
The White Buck.
And several other illustrated letters.
SUBSCRIPTION FOR 12 NUMBERS, RUPEES TEN. SINGLE COPY, ONE RUPEE.
All communications to be addressed to The Editor of "PUNCH IN INDIA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Subscriptions to be made payable to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*.

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"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
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,, ,, 2 8 per Month.
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Five lines and under ....Rs. 4 0
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LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Mar. 20	KURRACHEE	Mar. 23
AGRA	Mar 29	LAHORE	Mar. 27
ALLAHABAD	Mar. 28	LONDON	Mar. 3
AUSTRALIA	Feb 24	MAURITIUS	Mar. 7
ALEXANDRIA	Mar. 13	MADRAS	Mar. 29
BANGALORE	Mar. 28	MALTA	Mar. 8
CALCUTTA	Mar. 28	MEERUT	Mar. 27
CAPE	Feb 13	OOTACAMUND	Mar. 22
CEYLON	Mar. 15	OUDH	Mar. 28
COCHIN	Mar 18	PENANG	Mar. 10
DELHI	Mar 29	PUNJAUB	Mar. 17
FRANCE	Mar. 4	SUEZ	Mar. 14
HONGKONG	Mar. 1	SINGAPORE	Mar. 8

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1866.

THE report of the Town Duties Committee has been forwarded to the Clerk of the Peace. It appears in our local columns. The Committee, as will be seen from the report, have adopted the views of the Municipal Commissioner with regard to the sources from which an extraordinary Municipal income should be derived, and have proposed a Municipal Tax upon the following articles:—

Cotton ...	... 1 anna per cwt. or about 1/10 p. ct.
Opium ...	... Rs. 5 per chest or about ¼ ,,
Metals ...	... ... ½ ,,
Piece-goods ...	... ... ¼ ,,
Wines, Spirits, Tobacco.	... ... 1 ,,
Sugar ...	... ... ¼ ,,
Coals ...	... ... 4 as. per ton.
Ghee ...	... ... 4 as. per md.
Timber ...	... ... 2½ p. ct.

The anticipated annual yield from these taxes is stated to be Rs. 9,53,250, and the Committee have been influenced in making their recommendation in consequence of the determination of Government to refuse sanction to a re-imposition of the Town Duties. Mr. Alexander Brown, of W. Nicol and Co., cannot altogether concur in the recommendations of the Committee, and has stated his reasons in a separate minute which has been attached to the report. Mr. Andrew Grant, who had been nominated a member of the Committee, declared his inability to attend the meetings. Hence the Report gives the opinions and recommendations of three European, and five Native, Justices. The Municipal Commissioner, whom we may regard as "being in charge of the Bill," was also a member of the Committee *ex-officio*. The strength of the Committee has thus been considerably weakened, and in the absence of Mr. Grant and the dissent of Mr. Brown, with the one-sided position of the Commissioner, there is reason to desire a reconsideration of the proposed new taxes, which make up in the aggregate nearly £100,000 per annum. It will be for the Bench to say whether a new Committee should not be appointed, especially when it is considered that opinion was strongly against the proposal of the Commissioner when the subject was first mentioned to the Justices. A little discussion will do good, and enable our taxing authorities to think over their recommendations aided by outside opinion. The subject should by no means be hurried through at a single meeting, and there are many reasons that require a pause. To take the first article in the list,—cotton. The yield of the tax is taken on one million of bales, and will produce Rs. 2,18,750 per annum. The continuance of the cotton trade cannot be calculated on with any certainty, and the revenue to be expected from this source may diminish to a few thousand rupees before the loan will be closed. Then there is the unfair,—we might almost say unjust—per-centage on the various articles: sugar is to pay twice as much as opium, and ghee eight times as much. These articles of diet are not luxuries; they are necessaries of life to the poor: that large portion of the Hindoo population from whose diet the higher alimentary articles of food, such as flesh and fish, are excluded, naturally turn to sugar and ghee to supply their place. If, therefore, the Town Duties may be fairly and honestly rejected, the proposed heavy taxes on ghee and sugar may be considered to be oppressive to the poor, and especially to the Hindoo poor. Why, the Town Duty on ghee was abolished by the Legislative Council not a year ago as an obnoxious and objectionable tax, as a tax that bore specially on the poor. We may credit the native members of the Committee with this imposition, and can only express our extreme surprise that Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Kursondass Madowdass, and V. Juggonath Sunkersett did not endeavour to keep the tax on these necessaries to their fellow caste-men at least on a level with spirits and tobacco, if not with opium. The European Justices cannot allow the unjust taxes on ghee and sugar to remain. If the necessaries of life must be taxed, why not tax those that will fall upon all sections of the community with more fairness? If bakers' bread and potatoes had been singled out for taxation, instead of ghee and sugar, there would be complaints from the Europeans, and very justly as we think. The proposed taxes on ghee and sugar occupy the same positions among Hindoo necessaries of life, and perhaps we are not expecting too much by requesting the native Justices to offer some explanation of their views on the subject of these very objectionable taxes. We doubt whether the tax on ghee and sugar, standing as they do alone amongst the necessaries of Hindoo food, will be considered with favour by the dealers or be regarded as anything but imposition by the consumers. It is upon these latter that the burden must eventually fall. When the Town Duties were relinquished, there was a general complaint made that Government had gratuitously and very generously enriched the dealers to the extent of several lacs per annum, and that the consumer derived no profit from the removal of these duties; and this was true. The proposed tax could at once raise the price of these articles and deprive many poor men of the essentials of their daily food-supply.

Timber is to be taxed at the rate of 2½ per cent. Rather prohibitory this, and we doubt if the trade can stand the impost. It has not been an excessively profitable trade, and has even been much neglected, or not so willingly engaged in as other branches of trade. A tax upon timber is also one that the Legislative Council deliberately abolished by the new Municipal Act.

We observe a remark in the Report that the Committee consider section 257 of the Municipal Act objectionable, in so far that it makes the repayment of Municipal loans obligatory on a single generation instead of dividing the repayment amongst several generations. But in our new organization, are we not over-anxious to involve the Municipality in heavy indebtedness before, by the operations of a single year,—the first year of a very heavy expenditure,—it has been ascertained what is the actual condition of the Municipal Fund? It appears to us that the heavy expenditure we are now incurring cannot be necessary in subsequent years, and that great reductions will be insisted on when it becomes known in what quarters reductions may be made. The raising of 80 lacs of rupees immediately, as proposed by the Committee, is a false step in the present conjuncture of Municipal affairs. The Justices have suddenly come to a knowledge of the necessities of the city, and a good and unfailing supply of wholesome water and an efficient drainage are great necessities we freely admit, and should be secured as quickly as possible; but it is not necessary to forget the principles of taxation and of finance in order to secure good water and perfect drainage. Municipal loans should not be raised before the state of the Municipal fund has been correctly ascertained. Everything that concerns this fund is at present a mystery, and we think it would be well if the first Municipal year were permitted to pass by before a heavy loan, which must be oppressive, were demanded by the Justices. It is notorious that the Commissioner's Budget was at first received with hissings, and was afterwards passed with scarcely an enquiry. This indicated pretty clearly that the Justices were unprepared to exercise the functions of Municipal Government. There is no doubt that the city is at present very heavily taxed, and the reason for granting great salaries and incurring heavy general expenditure during the first year of the working of the new Act was declared to be the accumulated filth of half a century. If this is the chief reason—and if it may be regarded as a good reason—for a heavy expenditure, that expenditure must surely be diminished considerably in the second year, and continue to diminish in several subsequent years. The state of the Municipal fund must be materially affected by this diminution of expenditure. It cannot be supposed that every new Municipal want must be supplied by a loan; nor can it be supposed that the city is to be made straight in a single year. Let us suppose that every loan is to become a burthen on trade, and that the Justices are prepared to carry out every necessary work by a loan so soon as the Commissioner represents the necessity, what amount of taxation would be necessary, and from what sources could it be derived? We should soon be driven to re-impose the obnoxious and discarded Town Duties, and increase taxation to the extent of destroying the people. There is much reason to suppose that the Justices do not yet see their way clearly through the financial position of the Municipality: they know nothing of that position themselves, and their Municipal Officers cannot help them. In this condition of blindness it seems extremely unwise to incur the first heavy Municipal debt. Let the true wants of the city be known: then let the future expenditure be fully and fairly considered, and the next Budget be sanctioned after keen scrutiny, and the Justices will find themselves in better condition to use the powers of the 257th section of the Municipal Act in the interests of the tax-payer.

It devolves upon us yet to consider more particularly the nature of the proposed taxes as a measure of Municipal policy. Our present object has been to urge that immediate action may be put off for a short season in view of the many advantages which time and deliberation cannot fail to give when a very important question, such as that of a heavy Municipal loan, comes for the first time before a Bench of Justices invested with considerable power and untried in the field of Municipal finance.

MR. MASSEY'S BUDGET.

WE insert the following article, which is from the pen of a valued correspondent, and which is to some extent a defence of Mr. Massey's Budget. With a number of the sentiments it contains we have already differed while commenting on the Budget:—

Mr. Massey's Budget has again raised the question,—"What is the good of a Finance Minister from England?" A sufficient answer should be that experience taught us we could not do without one. But many reasons make this an insufficient answer. The reason that deserves special note is, that there is no country in the world where experience is more lightly forgotten, and, when it does not happen to be forgotten, where it is more systematically ignored, than in India. From this cause our discussions constantly degenerate into dreary and profitless hunts after, and wranglings over, wills-o'-the-wisp, which we call "first principles." Nowhere being a suitable starting-point for those who mean to arrive at No whither. Our practice, when it is not avowedly experiment, is divided between the extravagances of individual caprice and the dull routine of empirical forms, both of which are uniformly called "Indian experience," and as uniformly in violation of all experience. Thus the system, or no system, of finance which Mr. Wilson, and the over-praised Mr. Laing, delivered this country from, is already forgotten, and we are wondering how it is we are importing Financiers! The expressed objections to Mr. Massey's presence here as Finance Minister are mainly individual. He is not "professionally" a financier; he is not a "man of genius;" and he has this year done nothing more than repeat last year's budget. A professed financier, like Mr. Wilson or the late Mr. Arbuthnot, would have so far the advantage over Mr. Massey; but, after all, Mr. Massey is as much of a financier as most Chancellors of the Exchequer are at their first taking office.

No one, indeed, who has any force of numerical intellect, can fail to be made, in some respects, a financier by Mr. Massey's House of Commons' experience. One-half of House of Commons' work, and all its importance, is financial. There are some men, of course, and some very clever men, whom nothing can ever endow with financial aptitude. But we know nothing to class Mr. Massey with these. Rather the reverse.

The other considerable reason for disparagement of Mr. Massey's importance to us, that he has made no *innovations* in this year's budget, is by itself meaningless, except as an evidence of that love for chopping and changing, which, in Indian political affairs, so curiously alternates with, or accompanies, a servile adherence to the superstitions of redtape,—two tendencies which, together, frequently make an Indian administration like nothing so much as a lot of leashed hounds in a tangle. As regards the present time, we may boldly affirm that no financial change, which Mr. Massey could possibly make, for the better, would have any chance of being approved by the Indian representative of the Crown. The financial policy of the empire, under the ruling Viceroy, is fixed beyond recall, nor do we greatly regret it. No particular harm is being done now at all events, while stability and consistency have ever their value. There is no particular reason why a Minister of State, bound, above all things, to be practical, should propose reforms which are sure to be negatived, while work of a different kind remains to be done.

In no other country is there a more ignorant impatience of novelty than in India. In no other administration is a wise reluctance to innovate more important than in Indian government. Apart from the distastefulness of innovation, not being his own, which every man in the peninsula feels, who is Indian or Indianized, you have a vast gulf between the governed and the governors, a dense ignorance, on either side, of the wishes and intentions of the other side, that is absolutely without parallel in past or present history. Every month Mr. Massey spends in this country diminishes for him this distance between himself and the people whose destinies he disposes of. He is under no necessity for immediate action as poor Mr. Wilson was. If reform even were possible to him, delay would be still permissible and advisable.

It may very well be that Mr. Massey is not a man of genius. But we must say that those who are fondest of calling for "men of genius" are the least likely to know one when they see him, and are the least fit to profit from his labours. What we especially want in a man of Mr. Massey's position, is an acquaintance at once with the practice and theory of English political life, a sort of knowledge which, when based on solidity of character, soundness of judgment, and vividness of sympathy, is all that we want. We don't say that Mr. Massey is quite this. But he is tolerably near it. He will not trouble us with the Brummagem rhetoric of Mr. Laing, or the fussy pedantry of Sir Charles Trevelyan. Above all, we may be quite sure that he is free from the latest and the worst vice of Indian statecraft,—over-legislation.

THE *Hurkaru*:—The Khond Rajahs have got themselves into trouble. The Rajahs or Chiefs of Mahurbhunje, Boad, and Hindole were invited to the Lieutenant-Governor's Durbar at Cuttack. They, however, took no notice of the invitation, and naturally enough Mr. Beadon regards such conduct with displeasure. They are a strange wild people the Khonds, and are scarcely to be judged of by the usual standard. Still an opportunity should be taken to bring them to a sense of the honour due to the head of the Government. Ignorance and fear will, we dare say, be found at the bottom of this apparent slight.

LATEST NEWS.

BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

Subscription Telegrams.

LONDON, 29TH MARCH, 7-10 P. M.

The amount of specie shipped by the Southampton steamer for Bombay is valued at £160,000.

Fair Dhollera 16d.: no demand; market dull and inanimate, and prices barely maintained.
Bengal Cotton 12¼d.
Stock 552,500 bales.
Exchange:—
On Calcutta 1s. 11⅝d. to 1s. 11⅞d.
,, Madras 1s. 11⅝d. to 1s. 11⅞d.
,, Bombay 1s. 11¾d. to 2s. 0d.
Government of India Securities:—
Four per cents., 87⅞ to 88⅛.
Five per cents., 101½ to 102½.
Five-and-a half, 107½ to 107¾.
Consols 86½. Stock market inanimate.
Bank discount 6 per cent.; moderate enquiry for money.

War is considered inevitable between Austria and Prussia. Bismarck insists upon annexing the Duchies, or resigning. Austria proposes to submit the question to an European Congress.

Prussia has forwarded a circular to the minor German powers, asking what assistance she may expect from them against Austria.

NEW-YORK, 16TH MARCH.

St. Patrick's Day passed over quietly without any Fenian demonstrations.

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

THE BHAWULPORE INSURRECTION.

KURRACHEE, 3RD APRIL.

THE Nawab of Bhawulpore, whose death took place on the 25th March, was poisoned.

GALLE, 3rd April.

Mail steamer *Rangoon*, from Bombay, signalled.

BUSHIRE, 3rd April.

Mail steamer *Euphrates* anchored.

BOMBAY.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

THE Government Telegraph office at Bugwah was closed on Monday evening last.

IT is said the Hon'ble Mr. White will proceed to England in May next on six months' leave.

AFTER the termination of the Sessions, Mr. Justice Westropp will sit on the Appellate Side of the High Court.

MR. WHITE, the Judge and Session Judge of Honore, proceeds to England by the next mail on twelve months' leave of absence.

MR. W. M. ANSELL was sworn in as an attorney, solicitor, and proctor of the High Court, before the Chief Justice, on Monday last.

THE examination of candidates for the office of Moonsiff will commence on Monday, the 9th instant, in the Appellate branch of the High Court.

THE Judges of the High Court, Appellate Side, were engaged the greater part of yesterday in Chambers for the disposal of miscellaneous business.

THE steamer *Catherine Apcar*, which arrived in harbour on Monday, picked up eleven natives who were clinging to a native craft which had from some cause or other upset.

A MAN, engaged as a labourer on the drainage works in the Fort, fell into the drain yesterday and broke his leg. He was sent to the Jamsetjee hospital.

A DEER, which was caught in the Bhendy Bazaar two days ago, is kept in charge of the police at the Oomercarry chowkey. The owner of it is not known.

THE departure of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Martaban* to the Persian Gulf having been postponed until noon to-morrow, an after mail will be kept open till 10 A. M.

THE body of a new-born male child, name or caste unknown, was found on the Esplanade on Monday last in an advanced state of decomposition; and reported to the Coroner, who issued his warrant for its disposal.

THE Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will meet in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, on Wednesday the 11th instant.

THERE were no cases of any public interest disposed of yesterday at the Court of Small Causes. The Judges sat in Full Court for a portion of the day, to hear ordinary applications for new trials and other miscellaneous business.

THERE were three Judges sitting yesterday on the Original Jurisdiction Side of the High Court, the Chief Justice holding a Court in Equity in his Chambers, Sir Joseph Arnould in the second, and Mr. Justice Couch in the third Division Courts. None of the cases were, however, of public interest.

A FIRE broke out at 11 o'clock on Monday night last at Parell, in a number of cadjan huts belonging to one Khundoo Coostnajee. Two of the huts were completely destroyed, the damage being estimated at Rs 200. The cause of the fire is said to have been a quantity of saw-dust which the inmates of a hut left burning when they retired to rest.

WE regret to announce the death, on Monday last, of Mr. H. Brooke, late of the firm of Messrs. A. C. Brice and Co. The deceased gentleman had been for some time past suffering from sunstroke and fever, and was taken to Matheran for a change about ten days since, from which he was brought back to Bombay after a residence of a day and a half.

SEWSHUNKER OOTUMRAM and Sudasew Wishwanath were respectively placed before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, on a charge of assaulting two persons named Jadooram Ram Narrayen and Hurry Narrayen Bhowanee. His Worship was engaged the greater part of the day in investigating the case. After the examination of a number of witnesses on both sides, His Worship adjudged the defendants guilty, and fined the first Rs. 30, and the second Rs. 50. His Worship severely reprimanded two Hindoo witnesses for the defence, who perjured themselves.

CONSIDERABLE difficulty was experienced yesterday in getting a sufficient number of gentlemen to serve on the special jury in the Railway case at the Criminal Sessions, and in consequence several gentlemen on the common jury panel had to be sworn to complete the number. The names of the gentlemen on the panel of the special jury were called over several times, when the defaulters were ordered to be fined Rs. 200 each. His Lordship intimated that on any subsequent occasion when gentlemen summoned to serve on the special jury failed to attend they would be fined instead of Rs. 200 in the full penalty of Rs. 500.

THE following passengers proceed to Aden and Suez by the B. & B. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Gunga*, Captain Hanscom, this morning:—

Mrs. Trimnell & two children,	Mr. Phillips,
Col. and Mrs Stewart,	Dr. Plumptre,
Mr. and Mrs. P. Sturrock and child,	Mr. Brown,
	,, Penrose,
Dr. Smith,	,, Brigham,
Mrs. Miles and six children,	Major Campbell.
Miss Minter,	Mr. Cooper,
Mr. Kœbal,	,, Walkingame,
,, Ness,	,, Newstead,
,, and Mrs. Macnee,	,, Allen,
Miss Kennedy.	,, Baxter.

YESTERDAY morning one Rama Essoo, residing in Coombharwaddy, reported to the police authorities the loss of his son Bappoo, about twelve years of age. The disconsolate father suspected three men living in the house opposite to his own, and which the boy was in the habit of frequenting. He had on his person, at the time he was last seen in his house, a silver waist chain and a turban, of the aggregate value of Rs. 37. One of the suspected persons has also disappeared; and another of them pointed out to a policeman the shop of a Marwaree with whom, he said, the missing boy and Babia Rama, the man who is not to be found, pledged the waist-chain, after which they proceeded to Poona, whither the boy's father has also gone in search of his young "hopeful" but has not yet returned. The waist-chain, given up by the Marwaree, remains in charge of the police.

FROM the 1st proximo letters posted in India, addressed to any French Post Office in Turkey (except Constantinople) or to the French Post Offices at Tunis and Tangiers, may be sent at the option of the sender either unpaid or paid, and will be subject to the rates of postage to which they would be liable, if addressed to France, according to the following table:—

	Rs. a. p.
A letter not exceeding in weight ¼ oz. ...	0 5 4
Above ¼ oz. not exceeding ½ oz. ...	0 10 8
Above ½ oz. not exceeding ¾ oz. ...	1 0 0

And so on adding a single rate of postage As 5-4 for every additional quarter ounce or fraction of a quarter ounce.

N. B.—The above rates include Indian inland Postage Postage, if pre-paid, must be paid by means of stamps attached to the letter on the side on which the address is written. Unpaid letters received in India will be charged at the rate of As. 8-8 per quarter ounce. Pre-paid letters may be registered, double postage being pre-paid in stamps. No separate registration fee will be levied. Care should be taken to endorse "By French Post" on letters sent under this notice.

THE BUTCHERS AGAIN.—On the application of Mr. P. C. Higgins, Superintendent of Markets and Slaughter-houses, who charged three butchers with having, in the slaughter-house at Mahim, on the 28th ult., two carcases of diseased goats, intending them for human food, a warrant was issued on the above date by F. L. Brown, Esq., for their apprehension. Mr. Higgins had good reason to believe that the accused would abscond. They were arrested on the warrant, and placed on Monday last before the magistrate on the abovementioned charge. Mr. Higgins stated that the two carcases were found in the possession of the first two prisoners, Dhondee Noora and Mullen Commajee, and that the third, Jumall Fuckeer, was standing at a distance of about twenty paces, and admitted that he was a partner of the second prisoner. The evidence of Dr. Hewlett, Health Officer, showed that the carcases were both very emaciated and presented the appearance of internal disease. They were both unfit for human consumption, and he thought it probable that disease might have been produced in the person of any one eating the flesh. The first two prisoners made a frivolous defence, and were fined Rs. 50 each. The third prisoner, against whom the evidence was not satisfactory, was discharged.

THE following amusing advertisement appears in the *Indu Prakash* of Monday last, which is too good to be lost:

NOTICE.
FROM
BURJORJEE HORMUSJEE PARSI,
MERCHANT OF OOMERAWUTTEE.
TO
MR. ANDREW MURRAY,
AGENT OF THE BANK OF BOMBAY,
BRANCH OOMERAWUTTEE.

NOTICE is hereby given that you brought a false charge against me of having insulted you as contemplated under Sec. DVII. of the Penal Code and filed a suit accordingly on the 21st of March 1866 against me before the Magistrate of Oomerawuttee. On the 23rd of March 1866 the suit was taken for a hearing and the decision acquitted me of the false charge leveled against me by you with a remark that your suit against me was without reason. But now I will file a suit against you for your damaging my character without reason, as remarked by the Court, and therefore your attention is invited to the following points:

FIRSTLY.—That I will file a suit against you for your having insulted me as contemplated under Sec. CCXII. of Act XLV. of 1860.

SECONDLY.—That the damages, I suffered on account of your filing a suit and the consequent warrant, are innumerable; but the least amount I can claim from you in a Civil suit is no less than Rupees 10,000 ten thousand.

Any thing that is to be said or done in behalf of the above points must be said or done before the 15th of April 1866, otherwise after the expiration of the above date, I will at once file a suit against you.
(Signed) BURJORJEE HORMUSJEE.
Oomerawuttee, 29th March 1866.

We should think the "innumerable damages" Mr. Burjorjee Hormusjee has suffered will induce Mr. Murray to settle the matter forthwith, and as nothing less than Rs. 10,000 will quiet the belligerent Parsee, Mr. Murray had better "fork out" that amount at once, or as an alternative make up his mind to be annihilated.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION.

IN pursuance of an order made by the High Court of Judicature on the 17th ultimo, directing that the Alliance Financial Corporation (Limited) should be wound up by the Court, and that Mr. G. R. Wilson should be appointed Official Liquidator, a general meeting of the creditors was called for yesterday. The meeting was fixed to take place in the Town Hall at four o'clock, its object being to determine whether any person should be appointed by the creditors to act as a liquidator concurrently with the liquidator named by the Court. Only three gentlemen were in attendance, viz., the representatives of the Asiatic Bank and the Bank of Bombay, two creditors, and Mr. Kelly, Solicitor, who watched the proceedings on behalf of the Bank of Bombay. After waiting for more than an hour, and finding that no other persons put in an appearance, those who did attend proceeded to business. The representative of the Bank of Bombay nominated Mr. Best, broker, to act with the liquidator of the Court. No opposition was made by the gentleman representing the Asiatic Bank, but he took no part in the nomination. We understand another application in the matter will be made to the Court.

THE PROPOSED TOWN DUTIES IN BOMBAY.

THE following is the Draft Report of the Town Duties Committee recently appointed to consider the propriety of imposing Town Duties in Bombay, and, if so, the articles on which the duty should be laid:—

TO THE CLERK OF THE PEACE.

SIR,—The Town Duties Committee met on the 8th December 1865 in pursuance of the Resolution of the Worshipful Bench of the 21st November 1865, and proceeded then, and at adjourned meetings, to consider whether they would recommend to the Worshipful Bench of Justices to levy Town Duties upon the Imports of Bombay, and also upon what articles such duties could be levied without interfering with the course of Trade or the prosperity of the Port.

Mr. Andrew Grant had already informed the Clerk of the Peace that he should be unable to attend at the meetings of the Committee.

The Committee at their first meeting resolved that the Municipal Commissioner should be asked to join them as an ex-officio Member of the Committee.

It was agreed that the immediate wants of this City involve expenditure of such magnitude that it can only be met by a large Municipal Loan.

The question for decision therefore presented itself for discussion under the following heads:—

1. As to the principal and more pressing wants of the City of Bombay and their aggregate cost roughly estimated.
2. As to the amount required immediately.
3. As to whether the ordinary Municipal Income can be expected to provide for any part of the cost? If so, to what extent?
4. As to the extraordinary income which might be raised by Town Duties?
5. As to the articles on which the duties should be levied and the rate to be imposed on each article?

First Head.

The Committee learn from the Municipal Commissioner that the following are the most pressing wants of this City:—

The Drainage system completed at a probable cost, inclusive of land purchases, of ...Rs.	1,00,00,000
Extension of the Vehar Water supply both by the construction of a new Reservoir, and the laying of a new Main, costing say ...Rs.	35,00,000
General improvements especially connected with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Crossings in the Native Town and laying out of new Streets .... Rs.	20,00,000
Total......Rs.	1,55,00,000

Second Head.

The expenditure on the Drainage works will necessarily be spread over several years, and the Municipal Commissioner thinks that as the Municipal Act provides 2½ lakhs per annum for Drainage, which would cover a loan of 25,00,000, or a quarter of the estimated cost, it will be sufficient at present to provide another fourth, say .... Rs.	25,00,000
On the other hand the construction of a new Vehar Reservoir and the laying down of a second Main is a work which should not extend over more than three or four years. The whole estimate must therefore be provided for, or say .... Rs.	35,00,000
(This work, it is well to note, will, to some extent, be remunerative.)	
So again with the expenditure on general improvements connected with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Crossings and new Streets, the money must be immediately provided, say. Rs.	20,00,000
Rupees	80,00,000

In all then it appears necessary that a loan of 80 lakhs should be immediately raised.

Third Head.

The Committee learns that, exclusive of the Police and Lighting Rates, the Municipal Income for 1866 will not materially exceed the sanctioned expenditure, which consists of items relating to ordinary conservancy.

It is probable that the Commissioner will be able to reduce some of these charges in future years, and that the Municipal Income, both in the natural course of events and by increased direct taxation, may expand considerably. But the minor wants of the City are so numerous and pressing, that they will doubtless entirely absorb any such increase in ordinary income.

The Committee do not therefore look to the *ordinary* current income for any present material aid in the matter of a loan.

Fourth Head.

It remains to raise an *Extraordinary Income* to provide for the interest on and repayment of a loan of 80 lakhs, and it appears to the Committee that, although the levying of Town Duties may be in some measure impolitic and objectionable, yet under the peculiar and pressing necessities of Bombay, and considering that Municipal taxation at present falls almost entirely on house and land owners, such means of Taxation may be resorted to temporarily with good effect.

Looking to the powers of the Bench to raise loans, the Committee observe that by Section 257 of the Bombay Municipal Act the Bench is bound each year, besides paying interest, to set aside towards repayment a sum equal to one-twentieth of the loan raised. While the Committee strongly recommend that an application be made to the Legislature to modify a provision which casts upon a single generation expenditure, justly divisible among several generations, it is compelled to base its calculations on the Section as it stands.

The Committee, do not think that there is any probability either here or in England of raising the money required at less than seven per cent.

The annual account would therefore roughly stand thus—

7 per cent. interest on 80 lakhs .... Rs.	5,60,000
One-twentieth set aside under Section ...... Rs.	4,00,000
Total .... Rs.	9,60,000

Or in round numbers an Extraordinary Municipal Income of ten lakhs is required.

Fifth Head.

The Committee after much discussion and consideration of the Trade Returns, decided that the following are the principal sources from which this Extraordinary Municipal Income should be derived:—

1. Cotton, one million bales, at 1 Anna per cwt.. Rs.	2,18,750
2. Opium, 35,000 chests, at 5 Rupees ... Rs.	1,75,000
3. Metals, value 1½ millions, at ½ per cent Rs.	75,000
4. Piece Goods say 1 60,000 packages, at Rs. 1 per package, equal to ¼ per cent Rs.	1,60,000
6. Wines, Spirits, and Tobacco, 40 lakhs, at 1 per cent .... Rs.	40,000
7. Sugar, 80 lakhs, at ¼ per cent .... Rs.	40,000
8. Coals, 1,50,000 tons, at 4 Annas per ton Rs.	40,000
9. Ghee, 2,80,000 maunds, at 4 Annas per maund .... Rs.	70,000
10. Timber, 2½ per cent. on 40 lakhs...... Rs.	1,00,000
Total...Rs.	9,53,250

Mr. Alexander Brown has requested that the accompanying minute be appended to this letter, as he does not entirely concur with us.

We have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient servants,

F. F. LIDDERDALE.
A. STEWART.
H. COKE.
A. T. CRAWFORD.
MUNGULDASS NUTHOOBHOY.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE.
KURSONDASS MADHOWDASS.
V. JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT.
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE.

MINUTE BY MR. BROWN.

I regret that I cannot altogether concur in the recommendation of my colleagues on this Committee. With all deference, I would submit that we ought to look for the means of raising any "Extraordinary Income," which may be required, to the resources of Bombay itself, which surely must be ample for the purpose, and not to taxes, however slight, on our external and *in transitu* trade. On this principle, I would have been prepared, assuming that no better way of meeting the emergency could be found, to have recommended the re-imposition (perhaps in a modified form) of the old Town Duties. I fully admit the force of the theoretical objections which are urged against them, but in practice, I believe their incidence, even in the old form, never was oppressive on any class, and there is much to be said as to the positive justice of making classes of the population, otherwise untaxed, contribute by means of them to the Municipal revenue. At all events, they inconvenienced none but the community itself.

The duties now recommended can hardly, I conceive, be held to be less objectionable in theory than the old Town Duties, and they affect interests external to us. Their tendency must be detrimental to the trade on which our progress and prosperity mainly depend, and though it may be said that they are so light as to be practically inappreciable, yet I would with all deference submit, that our aim should be, to keep that trade free from all restrictions, rather than saddle it with any petty imposts whatever.

It was urged in discussion that it would be needless to agitate for the re-imposition of the old Town Duties, because Government will not consent to it. But my impression was that this Committee was appointed by the Bench for the purpose of considering whether it would not be expedient to pray Government, in the emergency which has arisen, to permit them to be again levied.

ALEX. BROWN.

Bombay, 30th March 1866.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

THE OVERBRIDGE QUESTION.

To the CLERK OF HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE for the City of Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to transmit, for the information of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay, the accompanying Report of the Committee appointed to consider the question of Overbridges on the G. I. P. Railway, and the Government Resolution thereon.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

W. KENDALL, R. E., Lieut. Colonel,
Secretary P. W. D.

Bombay, 27th March 1866.

Minutes of the Second Meeting of the Committee appointed by Government to consider the question of Overbridges held at the office of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Bombay, 16th February 1866.

Present:—Captain S. Osborn, R. N., C. B.; Lieut. Col. A. De Lisle, R. E.; A. Crawford, Esq., C. S.; C. Currey, Esq.; J. R. Rushton, Esq., C. E.; T. G. McClelland, Esq., C. E.; Thos. Ormiston, Esq., C. E.; A. W. Forde, Esq., C. E.; A. R. Scoble, Esq., J. P.; Andrew Grant, Esq., J. P.; A. Stewart, Esq., J. P.; W. Mathew, Esq., C. E.; Russell Aitken, Esq., C. E.; Kursundass Mahdowdass, Esq., J.P.; Munguldass Nuthoobhoy, Esq., J. P.; and Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Esq., J. P.

The correspondence with Government and the Municipality on the subject was alluded to by the chairman, and considered as read.

The proposal for carrying the Great Indian Peninsula Railway on a viaduct from Warree Bunder to Moody Bay was then fully discussed, and the following resolutions were agreed upon:—

1ST RESOLUTION.—That if the proposed High Level Scheme from Warree Bunder to Moody Bay be abandoned, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company shall be called upon to give a pledge to the Municipality of Bombay not to open a goods station at Moody Bay without their concurrence.

2ND RESOLUTION.—That the proposal to carry the Great Indian Peninsula Railway on a High Level from Warree Bunder to Moody Bay be abandoned.

3RD RESOLUTION.—That the Great Indian Peninsula Railway shall lower its level from a point 8 chains north of gate No. 6, to Moody Bay station, as far as is practicable, with due regard to the drainage of the line.

4TH RESOLUTION.—That it will be necessary to construct Overbridges across the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, between Byculla station and Moody Bay, to accommodate the public street traffic.

5TH RESOLUTION.—That the sites of Bridges proposed by the Overbridge Committee, on the 4th September 1865, be referred to a Sub-Committee, consisting of one representative of each interest concerned, and that this Committee be adjourned until such a time as the Sub-Committee report; that they then reassemble to consider the report, and to decide the question of apportionment of cost; and that Colonel De Lisle, R. E; Andrew Grant, Esq.; Russell Aitken, Esq., C. E.; J. R. Rushton, Esq., C. E.; and Thomas Ormiston, Esq., C. E.; be requested to serve on such a Sub-Committee.

The Committee then adjourned.

Minutes of the Third Meeting of the Committee appointed by Government to consider the question of Overbridges, held at the Town Hall, Bombay, on the 7th March 1866.

Present:—Captain S. Osborn, C.B., R.N., Agent G. I. P. R. Company, *President*; Lieut. Colonel A. DeLisle, R.E., Consulting Engineer for Railways; Andrew Grant, Esq., J. P; A. Crawford, Esq, C. S, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay; C. Currey, Esq., Managing Agent B. B. and C. I Railway Company; F. Mathew, Esq., Chief Resident Engineer B. B. and C. I. Railway Company; T. Ormiston, Esq., Chief Engineer Elphinstone Land and Press Company, J. R. Rushton, Esq., Chief Engineer G. I. P. Railway; F. King, Esq., Chief Engineer, Mazagon Land Reclamation Company; and A. W. Forde, Esq., Chief Engineer, Frere Land Reclamation Company.

The Minutes of the meeting of the Sub-Committee, held on the 21st February 1866, were read, and their suggestions with respect to the sites and approaches of the proposed Overbridges were confirmed.

With regard to the suggestion of making the strand the principal road of the Elphinstone Land Company, Mr. Ormiston pointed out that it would be better that the proposed Clerk Road should be made the Government Road, leading direct from the gate of the goods station at Waree Bunder to the Fort. This was unanimously agreed to.

It was then proposed by the Committee to define what item should be properly embraced under the head of expenses for the construction of the Elphinstone, Musjid, and Carnac Overbridges, which have to be divided among the parties interested, the Committee understanding that the Government will find the land for the approaches where necessary.

It is understood by the Committee that the proposed Overbridges are to be constructed for four lines of rail.

The question of the width of the Bridges was then discussed. Mr. Ormiston proposed that they should all be 60 feet wide within the parapets: this was negatived. Mr. A Grant then proposed that the Musjid Bunder Overbridge should be 60 feet wide, and the Carnac and Elphinstone Bridges 50 feet wide. This was put to the vote, and adopted by the majority.

The Committee are agreed that it would be best to have a central pier or column if the Government will consent to give sufficient ground for the purpose.

With respect to the approaches, it was agreed that the 60 feet Musjid Bridge should have a 60 feet approach and the other two Bridges to have 50 feet approaches. The maximum gradients of the approaches to be 1 in 30.

With regard to the apportionment of the expenses, the Committee would point out that Government is largely and doubly interested, first as a Reclamation Company in respect of Moody Bay, and, secondly, as possessor of Musjid Bunder, both of which will yield a considerable Imperial Revenue; and that, under these circumstances, they consider the expenses of the construction of the Overbridges should be divided in equal proportions between the Government, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, the Municipality, and the Elphinstone Land and Press Company.

The following clauses (8 and 10) of the minutes of the first meeting of the Overbridge Committee of the 4th September 1863 were read and confirmed:—

8. "With respect to the maintenance of the said Overbridges it was decided that the Railway Company should undertake the maintenance of the structure of the Bridges and of the approaches within the limits of the property of the Railway Company, and the Municipality to maintain the approaches, and the whole of the Roadways of the said Overbridges."

10. "Provision to be made with contract for building these Overbridges, binding the contractor to maintain the road and works for twelve months."

Mr. Ormiston was requested to favour the Committee with plans and estimates for the three Overbridges, it being understood that he will kindly keep himself in communication with Lieut. Colonel DeLisle, the Government Consulting Engineer, and Mr. Rushton, the Chief Engineer of the G. I. P. Railway, on points connected with their respective departments.

A. DELISLE, Lieut. Colonel,
Consulting Engineer for Railways.

21st February 1866

Present:—A. Grant, Esq.; J. R. Rushton, Esq.; T. Ormiston, Esq.; Russell Aitken, Esq.; and Lieut. Col. A. DeLisle.

The question of the Overbridge at Boree Bunder was discussed first, and it was recommended that it should be situated close to and South of the present road to Boree Bunder.

Carnac Bridge.—The Committee consider that the general arrangements would be improved by making the Strand the principal Road of the Elphinstone Land Reclamation in lieu of the Frere Road, as this would give a more direct line across Moody Bay Reclamation to the Mint, and more room for direct approaches to the Overbridge.

The Bridge should be modified to bring it more nearly at right angle to the Railway and over the Government portion of the Reclamations. It would be necessary to fill up the Malet Basin to the level of the Strand Road, and this would deprive the Elphinstone Land Company of a portion of their wharfage.

Openings might be left under the approaches communicating with Dongree Cooly Street on their side, and the proposed Frere Road on the other, with such headway as may be available.

Musjid Bunder Bridge.—The Committee suggest that the line for this Bridge should be made a continuation of Musjid Bunder Cross Road, and terminate opposite to the centre of the new Carnac Bunder on the Elphinstone Land Reclamation. This would render it desirable to raise the level of Dongree Street 18 inches to give a gradient of 1 in 30.

Elphinstone Bridge.—The Committee reconsidered that the original plan be modified so as to get rid of the two approaches on the east side by taking the line between the Frere Press and the Oil Press buildings, the other side to be left as originally designed

The Committee consider that these Bridges will be sufficient to accommodate the traffic to the Bunders, but that should they be found insufficient at some future period foot bridges might be added to meet the requirements at the expense of the public.

A. DELISLE.
J. R. RUSHTON.
T. ORMISTON.
RUSSELL AITKEN.
A. DELISLE, Lieut. Colonel, R.E.,
Consulting Engineer for Railways.

No. 823 OF 1866.
RAILWAY DEPARTMENT,
Bombay Castle, 27th March 1866.

From the Consulting Engineer for Railways, No. 764, dated March 1866.

Submits, with opinion, a copy of the Minutes of Proceedings of the Overbridge Committee, with a map showing the position decided on and the proposed alterations in the main road from the Goods Station Gate to the Mint.

RESOLUTION.—Government cannot accede to the proposition to bear one-fourth the cost of constructing the Overbridges as well as providing the Land.

2. The value of the Land which Government will either contribute or purchase will be very considerable, and if Government is to be brought in as a joint contributor of the expense, the value of this Land should be taken into the General Account.

W. KENDALL, Colonel, R. E.,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Chairman Overbridge Committee.
" The Consulting Engineer for Railways and Reclamations.
" The Municipal Commissioner.

FORT POLICE COURT.—3RD APRIL.

(BEFORE J P. BICKERSTETH, ESQ.)

THEFT OF A TIME-PIECE.—Dennis Fernandes was charged with having stolen a time-piece, worth ten rupees, belonging to a Portuguese named Cyprian Mendoza. It appears that, on Monday last, a policeman took the prisoner to Mr. Inspector Mullane, who searched him and found the time-piece before the Court in his possession. The prisoner admitted having taken the watch, but gave no satisfactory account for the same.

His Worship convicted the offender, and sent him to the House of Correction for fourteen days.

THEFT.—Ramchund Purshotum was charged with stealing a quantity of silk, of the value of forty rupees, the property of Motiram Toolsey, a dealer in silk.

It appears that, on Monday last, at 11 P. M., while the complainant was sitting in the verandah of his house, he saw the prisoner come down with a bundle in his hand. On his asking him what it was, he dropped the bundle and walked away. He was subsequently arrested by the police.

His Worship adjudged the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to be imprisoned for two months in the House of Correction with hard labour.

(BEFORE DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, ESQ.)

CUTTING AND WOUNDING.—Shaik Ebram Chotoo was yesterday placed at the bar, charged as above.

Domingo stated—I am a butler employed in the officers' mess of the 4th (King's Own) Regiment at Colaba. I know the prisoner, who is butler to the doctor of the regiment. I attended at the mess dinner at 8 o'clock on the evening of the 13th March last. I gave the doctor's plate to the prisoner to clean, which he declined to do. I remonstrated with the prisoner, when he abused me. I retorted the abuse. He thereupon pushed me, and a table knife he had in his hand accidentally struck me on my hand. The skin was not cut. It merely caused a slight scratch. I then gave him a slap on the face. He then struck me with the knife on my thigh, inflicting a cut about an inch deep and about an inch in length. A great deal of blood flowed from the wound. There was nobody present when I was stabbed. Francis, the messman, came to the spot shortly after. He took the knife from the prisoner. The messman gave it to the mussal to clean. The serjeant of the mess made a report to the doctor, who came to me in the cookroom, whither I had gone. He ordered me to be sent to the hospital of the regiment. The surgeon followed me, and sewed up the cut and applied a plaster. I left the hospital the next day, but was unable to go out for eighteen days. The wound is not healed yet.

His Worship adjourned the further hearing of the case till this day.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT—3RD APRIL.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

SHAIK HYDER SHAIK JULAL, police constable No. 121 of the E. division, was charged with receiving a bribe of five rupees.

Hyder Ali Rajbhoy, the keeper of an old iron shop in Chebood street, said he kept a woman named Sucheena, who lives in the Bhendy Bazar road. Her brother named Mahomed Soolayman was arrested by the police on a charge of theft. Witness attended at the Mazagon Police chowkey yesterday, and saw him in custody; and spoke to the prisoner who had charge of the case. The latter said that if witness gave him Rs. 10, he would cause Mahomed Soolayman to be acquitted. After some time, the prisoner agreed to receive Rs. 5 at the house of Sucheena at 7 or 8 o'clock in the evening. At 7 o'clock, while witness was there, prisoner came to Sucheena's house and sat down on a couch. Witness said he had no money, and went out on the pretence to fetch it. He went to Constable Horton, and reported to him what had occurred. Witness then produced five rupees, two of which Mr. Horton marked and returned to witness, and accompanied him with a policeman to the woman's house. The constable was placed behind a screen. Witness then sat on the couch near the prisoner, and gave him the five rupees, telling him to go and enjoy himself. As he was leaving the room, the constable seized him in the doorway and took the rupees from his hand.

Constable Thomas Horton, inspector of police, living at Nagpada, remembered marking two rupees which he gave to the last witness on Monday night. He accompanied him to a house in Bhendy Bazar with a sepoy. He was in disguise, and went upstairs to the front room and stood behind a screen. He saw the prisoner sitting on a couch alongside the prosecutor, who put five rupees into his (prisoner's) hands, saying "release the prisoner." The prisoner said "Very well, I shall do so." He got up and was walking away, when Mr. Horton seized both hands, upon which the prisoner said he had nothing. Mr Horton found in his left hand the five rupees produced in Court, among which were the two rupees he had marked. The prisoner was then caused to be put into custody.

His Worship convicted the prisoner, and sentenced him to be imprisoned for three months with hard labour.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1866.

Thirteenth Day, Tuesday, 3rd April.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP.)

HIS LORDSHIP having taken his seat on the Bench, the following gentlemen were sworn on

THE SPECIAL JURY.

THOMAS HENRY MOORE, ESQ., *Foreman*.

J. A. Forbes, Esq.	E. M. Fogo, Esq.
H. R. Cormack, Esq.	Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq.
John Campbell, Esq.	R. W. Mathew, Esq.
H. Coke, Esq.	W. Gilroy, Esq.
W. H. Nicholson, Esq.	J. H. Smith, Esq.

W. H. Peile, Esq.

TANNA RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Thomas Watson, engine driver on the G. I. P. Railway, pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging him with negligently omitting to do what he was legally bound to do, and thereby endangering the lives of certain persons on the railway. There were four other minor counts.

The Advocate General, with Mr Macpherson, instructed by Mr. Crawford, conducted the case for the prosecution: Mr. Barton defended the prisoner.

The learned Advocate General stated the case to the jury, when the following evidence was adduced:—

William Abbott was fireman of the engine No. 42, and was employed on the same train (No. 16) as the prisoner. Had been working under the prisoner for fourteen days. The train started from Kussara on the 8th of November last in the evening, but could not say at what time. It was a goods train of 35 carriages. They were detained very near an hour at Wassind, taking off a brake and putting on five extra carriages. There were then forty carriages on the train. Arrived at Callian about 2 o'clock on the following morning, and remained there about twenty minutes. Left that station about 40 minutes past 2 o'clock. Was not aware that there was anything wrong with the engine then. On arriving at the first tunnel a coupling chain parted, which had the effect of increasing the rate of the first part of the train. The engine was stopped by the prisoner, and backed to the other part of the train, and he put on another coupling chain and then proceeded on, and when they got towards Tanna the engine stopped suddenly on the bridge. The prisoner said that the steam was blowing out in front. Prisoner stopped the machinery and got off. He told witness to get down and tell the guard to protect his train, as he (prisoner) was going to Tanna to telegraph for another engine. Witness went to about four waggons off, when he saw the guard standing out of the brake with a light in his hand and then told him what the prisoner had said. The guard said "very good." The engine only made one attempt to get up the incline. Witness then went back to the head of the train, when he found that the prisoner had gone on to Tanna with the engine. That spot was about half a mile distant from the station. Witness then walked on towards the station, when he met the engine coming back. On the prisoner having stopped it witness got up again. When they went on about 200 yards they met the guard of their train. The prisoner said to the guard "why did you not stop and protect your train?" The guard said that he had left the second guard in charge of the train. First heard from the guard, Winser, of No. 24 train, that their train had been run into by his. They then went on towards the train and it was on arriving at the spot that the guard told them that the train had been run into. The guard suggested that they should endeavour to extricate the firemen of the train. On going there they found that the engine was knocked to pieces and lying across the rails. The fire from the engine had set fire to some of the waggons laden with cotton, and sheep and goats. There were several carriages smashed and off the line; the back part of the train was all right. The prisoner got the European driver of the other train (No. 24) out; he was severely wounded, as was also the fireman (a European), who was lying across the brass dome. The native fireman was also lying under the engine; he was pulled out. There were two men in charge of some sheep who were killed by carriages falling upon them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Barton—There was only one brake-van in the train (No. 16). The regulations of the Company said there should be two. The joint, which blows off steam under the buffer, exhausts both the water and steam, and if it continued long enough the train would come to a stand, and in fact did so on this occasion. The guard who was in charge of this train had never been with one before; it was his first trip. He was a most inexperienced man. The guard had fog signals with him, but he said he did not know how to use them.

To the Court—The prisoner was not aware that this was the first trip the guard had made until after the accident had occurred.

To Mr. Barton—Witness could not read, but he had been supplied with a book. Did not know whether the guard went back to protect the train when he told him to do so by order of the prisoner.

To a Juror—Believed that there was sufficient steam to have taken on half of the train. The driver, however, did not attempt to do so.

Edward Winser was a guard in the service of the G. I. P Railway Company. Was in charge of train No. 24 from Kurjut on the night of the 8th November last. Left at 11-40, and reached Narel at 12-20 was kept there waiting for another train. Got to Callian at 2-20 the next morning, 20 minutes late. Left at 2-40, and when they reached near Tanna bridge came into collision with another train. Was at that time leaning on his brake with a lamp in his hand. Did not see anything before the collision. Was thrown down by the shock out of his carriage on to the line. The line was straight just there, but there was a curve before coming to it. Was on the outside of the curve. Did not observe any light, but might have done so had he been on the inside if there had been one. As soon as he recovered himself he looked out, when he found that his lamp was all right. It was then 3-25 A. M., and he knew that it was about the time for the passenger train from Callian to come up. Then found that his driver (Been) was underneath the engine calling out for help, but as he could not help him, he ran ahead, when he met the prisoner and his guard coming towards the spot. Told him that the driver was underneath the engine and was calling out for help. Prisoner then ran towards the train, and there left him to assist the driver under the engine. Then went on to his own train, and went on with prisoner's guard to protect his own train. Went to a distance of 600 yards with him, and there left him with his lamp to protect his (witness's) train. Witness then went on to Tanna with the prisoner and the wounded men on the engine. Did not know how the European fireman, Catnach, was thrown out, but saw that his head was cut and that he was burned. Witness's train consisted of waggons loaded with potatoes, sheep, cotton, and general goods. There were two shepherds in each sheep-van; one of them was killed, and another slightly hurt. The cotton on No. 16 train caught fire from witness's engine. On arriving at Tanna he telegraphed to Mr. Hart and also to Mr. Duxberry; and then sent for the doctor and the magistrate.

Cross-examined by Mr. Barton—Heard the guard of the train (No. 16) say that he was incompetent to take charge of a train, but that he was obliged to come out. He said that he had reported his incompetency before he came out but did not know to whom. [Witness is here referred to rule No. 31 of the Working Time Table.] It was the guard's duty to protect his train.

Re-examined by Mr. Macpherson—Referring to rule 31 in Rules and Regulations to Engine Drivers and Guards, he found that the instructions therein were similar to the one he had previously read, with the exception of the last paragraph, and that was one which they were bound to follow.

To a Juror—There was a second guard in witness's train, who was jammed under his own brake-van by the collision, and, though not killed quite by the accident, was afterwards burnt to death, before they could get men enough to extricate him. It was the rule for two guards to be with each train, but there was only one, and a porter acting as such, to No. 16 train. Had been a guard for two years and three months, and had received a copy of the Rules and Working Time Table. It was in witness's opinion the driver's duty to send his fireman or some one else to tell the guard to protect his train. Witness would understand, if told to protect his train, that he should go back to a distance of 600 yards with his lamp and turn on the red light. If he was otherwise employed and had a competent person (a second guard) he might send him to do so.

William Been, engine driver on the G. I. P. Railway, stated that he was driver of the train No. 24 on the night in question. At the time of the accident witness was on his engine standing on the right hand side, looking ahead towards Tanna, when he saw something dark like a waggon on the line, and at the same moment saw three red lights burning very dimly. He then immediately shut off the steam, aud almost directly after the collision occurred. Could not see whether the train they ran into was in motion or not. There was a curve just where the accident occurred. Was thrown off the engine amongst the broken waggons, and was insensible for a very short time. On crying out for help his fireman, Catnach, answered, saying he could not come to his aid as he was badly injured. Witness remained for about half an hour, and was then extricated by the prisoner, who got a chisel and knocked some of the stays off. Witness was then taken to Tanna. At the time of the accident had been in India only about two months, but had been employed in England as a driver for ten years. Had been supplied with a copy of rules on joining the service. If his engine had stopped for want of water, he would have put his fire out and remained where he was, and have sent to the guard to tell him to protect the train, as he could go no further. Would have told him to go back with his hand lamp and detonators for 600 yards. Should have considered it to be his (witness's) duty to have seen that he did so.

Cross-examined—Considered it to be the first duty of an engine-driver to look to the safety of his engine, so as to protect it from bursting or burning. If his steam-chest joint was blowing off, the water low in the boiler, and water in the tender, he would run some water into the boiler and detach the engine, rather than let her blow up. He should consider that a guard should know his duty, but it did not appear that in this instance that he did know it. If the engine driver had instructed the fireman to go back and tell the guard to protect the train, the latter ought to have known what he should do. If he had sent a fireman to tell the guard, he should think it was sufficient if that person saw it done. Would not under such circumstances consider it necessary to go personally and see that he did it. Should consider that he was justified in then proceeding alone without even waiting for his fireman if he thought that there was any danger of his boiler bursting.

Re-examined—Would be obliged to move his engine to work the pumps to get water from the tender.

To a Juror—Was unable to explain how an engine-driver could go back and see that the guard went back 600 yards to protect the train, and yet comply with another rule which made it incumbent that he should remain with his engine while the steam was up.

To the Court—Considered that the rule referred to applied to any time, and not only to when an engine was in the shed.

His Lordship, after the Court had returned from tiffin, observed that he found there was another rule in the same book which stated that the guard was to see that some competent person should, in the event of a train stopping, be sent back for a distance of 600 yards to protect the train, in the same manner as the engine driver was directed to do in another part of the same book. His Lordship, addressing the Advocate General, asked whether he was prepared to show that the guard sent with the prisoner's train was competent to perform his duty? And added that he did not think that it was any use of his going on with the case if he could not.

After some further conversation the Advocate General said that he was instructed that the guard was a competent hand.

His Lordship said that would not materially alter the case, as by so doing it would take still more the responsibility off the engine driver.

A juror here said that they were all perfectly clear in their opinion.

His Lordship asked them in what respect they were clear.

The juror said it was pretty evident how that was.

The Advocate General then said that, after what had fallen from the jury and from his Lordship, he would withdraw the prosecution.

The jury then formally returned a verdict of acquittal for the prisoner, and he was accordingly discharged by proclamation.

THE special jury having been discharged for the day, the following cases were tried before a common jury:—

THEFT.—Dowlutrow Bulwunt, who had originally pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging him with theft in a human dwelling, withdrew his former plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty.

Sentence reserved until to-day

THEFT.—Shaik Chootoo Fackroodin, a buggy driver, pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging him with having, on Sunday, 25th February last, stolen from a Jew named Benjamin David Benjamin a currency note for Rs. 100, which was alleged to have been abstracted from an envelope which contained the one hundred rupee note and five other notes of Rs. 10 each, all of which were safe in the prosecutor's pocket at the time in question, when he, with his brother, got into the prisoner's buggy to be driven from the market to Matarpacady. The envelope when they arrived at their destination was picked up by the prosecutor's brother when the one hundred rupee note was found to be missing. The prisoner was proved to have changed a note for Rs. 100 the same night, which note was also recognised to be the one lost by the prosecutor.

The prisoner, in defence, said that he found the note in the buggy.

The jury found the prisoner guilty, and His Lordship sentenced him to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

ATTEMPTED THEFT.—Prag Ismari was arraigned on a charge of attempting to steal on the 16th ultimo, from the person of a woman named Daewoo, a gold neckring. The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The prosecutrix proved that the prisoner, who was an acquaintance of her husband's, accosted her in the street, took her up a gully, and there forced the ornament from off her neck, which she afterwards succeeded in snatching from him again. An alarm was raised, and some people came up, when the prisoner struck the prosecutrix, and endeavoured to make his retreat, but was handed over to the police.

Some other evidence was adduced, which supported the main facts of the statement of the woman.

Prisoner in defence denied the charge.

The jury having convicted the prisoner, His Lordship sentenced him to twelve months' imprisonment.

THEFT AT THE MINT.—Rama Essoo pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging him with stealing a piece of silver, of the value of Rs. 70, from the Bombay Mint.

The Advocate General, with Mr. Branson, conducted the prosecution; the prisoner was undefended.

The evidence adduced in support of the charge went to show that the prisoner, who was employed in the Mint, was seen on the 11th January last to conceal a piece of silver under a banyan tree in the Mint compound by a domestic servant in the employ of the Warden. The silver was produced in Court, and was identified as being the property of the Crown.

In defence the prisoner denied that he was the party who stole the silver, and declared that he had been thoroughly searched when he went out to the tree by a puttawalla, and that it must have been some other person who went there about the same time.

The puttawalla on being called stated that he had searched the prisoner on the day in question, but it was about two hours before the time stated by the witness for the prosecution.

His Worship summed up, and the jury gave a verdict of guilty against the prisoner, who was then sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BARQUE "ARCHOS."

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In your impression of the 29th ultimo I find an article headed "Narrow Escape of the Barque *Archos*." Allow me to contradict that statement. I can assure you the *Archos* was in no danger. I was *fully aware* of my position; the outer light vessel was bearing S. S. E.. and a hand was at the lead. The least water I had was nine fathoms, and by the chart of the harbour (of which I had made myself acquainted) I knew I could go into five fathoms.

It was not the signals from the Lighthouse that made me alter the ship's course. I was not aware for what purpose they were firing until informed by the dubash boats. I would have written sooner, but have not seen it before this morning. I was certainly informed of it on Saturday, but too late to write to you. By inserting the above you will oblige

GEO. T. HOPKINS, Master *Archos*.

THE KATTYWAR AGENCY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The appointments announced in the last *Gazette* to this Agency, Kattywar, are too important to be passed over in silence. As far as the gentlemen themselves are concerned, I am very glad to congratulate them upon their well-deserved promotion. Messrs. Girdhurlall and Crawley have been many years in the Agency, and have been once or twice, as we think, rather unjustly passed over in favour of strangers.

But at what point is this continual and unceasing multiplication of assistants and extra assistants to end? What the limit to the grandeur and dignity of our Political Agent?

For himself, whatever honour he can win and wear, I for one shall rejoice at his success, but it is time public attention were drawn to this vast establishment.

Without being invidious, let us take the old establishment as it was a few years ago, under Colonel Lang, when to say the least of it, the province was as well governed, and contrast it as it is now:—

Old Establishment.	*New Establishment.*
Political Agent, Col. Lang.	Political Agent, Major Keatinge, V. C. (at a higher salary)
1st Asst. Capt Barr.	1st Pol. Asst. Major Law, (Europe.)
2nd " Lieut. Black	2nd " " Capt. LeGeyt.
3rd " Lieut. Shortt.	3rd " " Lieut. Hebbert.
With a moderate, though efficient, Office Establishment.	4th " " Capt. Watson.
Peons—(Moselly and Office.)	5th " " Lieut Atkinson.
And a few Arabs.	6th " " Lieut. Russell.
No Police Corps.	1st Extra Asst. Mr. Muckundrao.
	2nd " " Mr. Krishnajee.
	3rd " " Mr. Girdhurlall.
	4th " " Mr. Jas Crawley.
	Besides this there are three or four European officers in charge of special districts under the designation of supernumerary assistants, (Col. W. W. Anderson, I do not count, as he was under the old establishment an assistant to the Baroda Residency.)
	Police Corps with European officers. (Arabs dismissed.)
	A Printing Press and Superintendent.
	A Gazette.
	And new and increased establishments of Carcoons, &c., &c.

Of course these great establishments require additional accommodation, so Government bought, what used to be, the old first assistant's house, and it became "The Western Kutchery," besides adding considerably to the old offices at the original Kotee. Then a large tract of ground, nearly a square mile in extent, from the Budrinath to the river Ajee, was leased from the Rajcote Durbar, as the site of the Agency capital of Keatingepoora. Here it was expected the native chiefs would build residences for their wukeels at the Court of the Political Agent. A grand plan of bazaars, and shops, and bungalows, and havelie was laid out, but unfortunately no one cared to build on this favoured spot; so *that* is a failure. However, bazaars of some kind the Politicals must have, so they cribbed the Sudder Bazaar and half the camp from the military. The consequence was, the Commissariat cattle had to be called into the now restricted camp limits. The mountain train was huddled into the cavalry lines to make room for them. Political officers are living in camp, and when we are all in for the rains, we must double and treble up. It does well enough for us, bachelors, but the married will, I fear, be much inconvenienced.

In speaking of this particular Agency, I do not wish to single it out above others. It merely afforded a theme and illustration, of what I believe, is going on over the whole country, more or less.

Why is it that we poor office subordinates, uncovenanted servants, subalterns in the army, employés of all kinds of the Government, are not able to get the increase of pay for which we have so long cried out for, and which Sir Bartle Frere has so nobly seconded? Is it not because the cost of governing the country is so greatly increasing, and these Politicals and Civilians on large salaries are one and all aggrandizing themselves. They are not satisfied with having double the allowances of any one else in their neighbourhood, but their state, their dignity, must be kept up, though Captain Robinson has a sick wife and large family to support on his pittance, and Lieutenant and Adjutant Jones (and he is a lucky fellow to get the adjutancy), has been left a widower with some half dozen female children, whom he cannot afford to take to England for their education!

Every province, every collectorate, is now getting their own special police corps, not that they render more service to the country than the regular troops, but it adds to the consequence of each individual magnate to have *his* own force.

Sir, the madness, the folly, of raising these armed and hybrid corps, will one day be too manifest. Vastly exceeding the old army in numbers, than it was even before the mutiny, they are also far more capable of mischief, and are too dangerous to be endured longer. It is time some stop were put to this growing evil. Raised mostly in the districts, when they were born, they will, in case of disturbance and mutiny, inevitably carry the population with them unmixed, as they are for the most part with natives of other parts, they have in them an unity which makes them the bane of the Empire. If a police force independent of the army be needed, and I am not prepared to deny it, raise one corps for each Presidency or Government. One only entirely independent of the Executive, though necessarily acting under its instructions, and fulfilling all the duties of the police. Yet, the individual members of which are available for duty anywhere within the Empire. A force in fact organized like the admirable Irish constabulary. They should be of mixed races, and be removable. Nay, I will go further, and say they must be moved to prevent their assimilating with the inhabitants they have to control too much, but not such long marches as the line corps. I think it might be very advantageous were they only moved to the next zillah every three years, as they would then have a knowledge of the people on the borders of their new district. I would give each superior officer discretionary power, so as to enable him to act as an assistant to the Hoozoor authorities. They should be trained to perform the simplest military manœuvres, both correctly and with precision, so as to be competent to undertake all garrison duties, and thus set the regular troops of the line free, at a moment's notice, for any emergency on which they might be required, for their more legitimate duties Such a corps would be a strength to the Empire, adding to the real power, offensive and defensive, of the State. Even in case of a Russian invasion, every available man, that is every single soldier not in hospital, throughout the whole three Presidencies, might at once be hurled on the frontier, with a strong and invaluable reserve in their rear. A reserve, that in case of any unhappy reverse, might in its turn be pushed up in support.

Such a force as this would relieve the finances of the Empire, for it would be at a glance seen whether it was too great or too small, do away with the necessity for these large and expensive civil establishments, and so relieve the exchequer, that there need be no pining subaltern (who mostly would be absorbed in this force), no over-worked and under-paid uncovenanted, no wearied and famishing

SUBORDINATE.

Coast Districts, 26th March.

BENGAL.

WE find that the whole cost of the Bhootan war from its commencement up to February last, has been calculated at twenty-five lacs of rupees.—*Hurkaru, March* 28.

THE P. & O. COMPANY'S FLEET.—In consequence of the wreck of the P. & O. steamer *Jeddo*, arrangements have been made for transferring the *Golconda* from Calcutta to the Bombay line. The *Mongolia*, a new screw steamer of 2,799 tons and 500 horse power, which has hitherto worked between Southampton and Alexandria, is now on her way to join the Calcutta and Suez line. The *Mongolia* may be considered quite an acquisition, especially when it replaces such a notoriously lazy old tub as the *Golconda*.—*Indian Daily News, March* 28.

MADRAS.

INTELLIGENCE reached the Presidency yesterday of the death of Lieut. and Brevet Captain G. W. Williams, of the late 44th Regiment N. I., which melancholy event occurred at Bangalore on Monday last. The deceased officer was Quarter Master of the 33rd Regiment N. I.—*Athenæum and Daily News, March* 29.

SIR W. DENISON'S DEPARTURE.—Our late Governor left India by the P. & O. steamer *Delhi* last night. A Guard of Honor from H. M.'s 6th Rifles with the Garrison Band was drawn up opposite the Custom House, and on Sir William's arrival about half past five o'clock, escorted by the whole of the Body Guard under command of Major MacGregor, he was received with military honors and music. Sir William and Lady Denison found a large number of ladies and gentlemen waiting their arrival in the tent pitched at the end of the pier. The leading members of the Mahomedan community were also present, and the officers of the Volunteer Guards in full dress—a becoming mark of respect to their departing Colonel-in-Chief. Sir Gaspard and Lady Le Marchant, Sir Adam and Lady Bittleston, the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Pycroft, the Hon'ble Mr. Phillips, the Hon'ble Mr. Holloway, and all the officers of the General Staff and of the several Regiments in Garrison were also present; all our principal merchants—and of ladies the largest number we have ever seen gathered together on any similar occasion during the past ten years. If such a gathering proves any thing, no more satisfactory or gratifying testimony could be adduced of the popular estimation in which Sir William and Lady Denison are held at the Presidency.

After spending a little while in the tent taking leave, the party proceeded to the pier-head accompanied by Lord and Lady Napier, who went with them as far as the ladder leading down to the boats. The Port Boat was decorated with a large Union Jack, and was attended by eight catamarans similarly decorated with flags. At a quarter to six o'clock the saluting battery announced that Sir William Denison had bid adieu to Madras. The boat pulled off under hearty cheers from the spectators on the pier, with one cheer more for Lady Denison.—*Id.*

CEYLON.

REDTAPEISM A LOSING GAME.—Some issues ago, Mr. Principal Boake advertised in our columns that a sale of eight broken chairs was to come off on a certain date at Queen's College. The result of this sale of Government property—we suppose ordered by the School Commission with the Colonial Secretary at its head—is related by the *Lakrivikirana*. The chairs were sold by Mr. Rode and purchased by a Moorman for ninepence! The auctioneer demanded 5s. for his trouble, the cost of advertising in the three papers will be 12s.; so, irrespective of the loss of time and expense incurred in correspondence, the actual disbursement beyond the assets must be quite sufficient to upset the equanimity of the keeper of the public purse; while the affair affords a ludicrous example of how things are managed by *precedent* and *red tape*. The chairs by the way could not be touched until condemned as unserviceable by a Board specially assembled for the purpose!—*Colombo Observer*, March 19.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

THE man Chuggun Lall, who we mentioned the other day had been apprehended for perpetrating a clever fraud upon Hussun Khan, hotel keeper of Agra, has, we hear, now, after the usual preliminary enquiry by the magistrate, been committed for trial before the Sessions Judge. We understand that he stated in his defence that he went to Gwalior to search for arms. The question we should like to have answered is, by whose instructions he went to Gwalior to look for arms, and it is very desirable that the parties who sent him should come forward. Perhaps it may be elicited at the trial before the Sessions Judge.

This is the man our readers will recollect upon whose statement, while himself a prisoner, the Magistrate and the Commissioner here put in charges against Captain Harward to that officer's military superiors. He is now committed for "cheating" upon a charge totally unconnected with the former affair.

Thus, while Captain Harward has been patiently awaiting the tardy determination of the authorities upon his case, being under arrest for three months, his accuser has been both overtaken by a *Nemesis*, and caught at last in meshes of his own weaving. We are rather curious to know the course the authorities will adopt now. Will they release Captain Harward and make amends to him for what has passed, or will they put his accuser in jail and bring him out to give evidence against him? We should think the various authorities, civil and military, local and divisional, begin about this time to feel something like being on the horns of a dilemma. No doubt they feel so grateful to the gentleman who put them there, that they will subscribe for a silver tea-pot as a testimonial expressive of the regard they feel for his services. We call the attention of the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief to the present position of parties in the melodrama, and, as the *denouement* cannot be far off, we hope they will be prepared to sit with due weight upon their respective subordinates who may deserve it. As for us, we promised our readers a very pretty disclosure, and they shall not be disappointed.—*Delhi Gazette, March* 29.

IN a private letter dated Bojh, 22nd March 1866, the following passage occurs:—

"Mr. Kelsay shot a lion not far from Majgaon. It was a royal beast, measuring nine feet six inches. I believe a smaller measurement was inserted in the *Pioneer*, by mistake, which is a pity. It had a fine mane, which corrects the general opinion that the few lions in India have no manes. Of course the lioness and whelps are being eagerly sought for."—*Oudh Gazette, March* 28.

THE soldier of H. M.'s 46th Regiment (Private Burns) who alleges that he was paid by Mr. Hormusjee, of Messrs. Hormusjee and Co.'s, to burn Mr. Wells' balloon, some time back, is to be tried by district court martial for arson. A confession of this kind will have to be accepted with very great caution indeed, as Burns' conviction will cast a stain on the Parsee, and greatly affect his business. It is quite possible that, for some cause yet unexplained, Burns may be content to suffer punishment in order to work Hormusjee's ruin. We presume the latter will be examined by the Court after the usual caution that he is not bound to criminate himself.—*Id.*

THE KING OF OUDE AND HIS MYRMIDONS.

(*From the Bengal Hurkaru, March* 28.)

OUR readers will, no doubt, recollect the severe remarks which were made last summer on the subject of Holkar's presumed partnership in a large Marwaree firm. His conduct was said to have been wanting in dignity, and in a sense of what was due to his position. People reprobated the spirit which induced a chief to embark in trade, and remarked loudly on the way in which his enterprises interfered with his duties to his people. A somewhat similar case has lately been compromised in the High Court which has many elements of the romance about it, whilst at the same time it throws a curious light upon the way in which the people, by whom the fallen Majesty of Oudh is surrounded, endeavour to turn the King and his family to account. Under the old regime in Lucknow, these men intrigued for the farming of the revenues of various unfortunate districts, and the multiplication of appointments. They looked upon the revenues of the country as the private heritage of the king, and acted as if the king were a something specially created for their benefit. Utterly selfish, utterly without principle, and without an object, or care, except for the attainment of wealth at the expense of the king, and the ministration to their peculiar vices, the men sacrificed the throne and fortunes of Oudh to their avarice and their lusts, in a way which, for utter shamelessness, is rare even in the narratives of the decline and fall of Mahommedan kingdoms.

Having lost Oudh beyond redemption, and reduced the king to the rank and helplessness of a pensioner, they have clung to him with a tenacity which would be remarkable if it were not remembered, that he was still well worth the serving. They minister to his vanity, pander to his follies, and spend his money with as much selfishness and lack of principle as they did in his palmiest days. To them it is due that Government issued a notice to the tradesmen of the capital, warning them against giving the colony at Garden Reach credit; and it is to men like these that native chiefs and nobles owe the dislike, and sometimes contempt, evinced for them by Englishmen.

Led by the advice of his so-called courtiers, the King has marked in a small and petty way his detestation of all things English, and has carried his ill-feeling to the length of denying his son an allowance, because he insisted on paying the Governor-General the respect due to his exalted position. On his return from England, the Prince was penniless, and this, perhaps, disposed him to listen to the advice of those about him to embark, not in trade, but in ship-owning. He was led to purchase the ship *Tchernaya* for Rs. 84,000, of which sum he, with considerable personal inconvenience and trouble, succeeded in paying Rs. 50,000 only. In entering into this speculation, the Prince allowed his own better sense and knowledge to be overridden by the representation of his advisers, and permitted himself to be drawn into a scheme of which he knew nothing, and in which he was to bear all losses, whilst the men who had got it up shared all the profits, if there were any. The agency of the vessel was at first in the hands of one Mirza Backer Khan, but with the debt of Rs. 34,300, hanging over it, things got rapidly into confusion, and at last, the late well known and influential Aga Mahommed Shirazee prevailed upon the firm of M. C. Joakim and Co to accept the agency. After making several voyages, her ostensible owner being one Ahmed Sultan, the vessel returned to Calcutta, and in September 1864 the agents were asked to send in their accounts. They had scarcely done this, when the cyclone burst upon the port, and the *Tchernaya* was swept from her moorings up the river and wrecked at Burra Nugger Ghaut. She was, at last abandoned, and sold at the underwriter's risk, Rs. 70,000 being paid for insurance. But when the cyclone wrecked the vessel, it wrecked the wish of all about the Prince to be connected with a speculation which had resulted so unfavourably, and hence no course was left open to the agents to obtain their dues but an appeal to the law. The matter came on for hearing, and was postponed no less than four several times; meantime the accounts were gone into, and admitted. In fact, the accounts could not be contested, and the only object in view in these several postponements was to gain time,—to put off the evil day which every one knew must come In the Prince's extremity his father stood aloof, careless alike of the honor of his family and his son's fate, and resolutely bent on denying him any assistance. In despair, the Prince had recourse to Government, and here he met with a better reception. Thanks to the representations and exertions of Major Malleson, the Government, while marking its scorn of the conduct of the King, determined to give his son another chance. The Viceroy resolved to advance him Rs. 60,000, and on the case coming on for final hearing, it was agreed that the claim of Messrs. M. C. Joakim & Co., amounting to Rs 99,453, with interest, should be compromised for Rs. 82,000, each party to bear its own costs. It is easy to see that this result could only have been arrived at by the plaintiffs' feeling convinced of the hopelessness of their claim being discharged in full. But, although the matter was thus as it might be said settled, the Prince Mahomed Ahmed Ali was still as far as ever from safety. He had Rs. 22,000 still to make up, and allowanceless and portionless, abandoned by his father, and neglected by his mother, he was just as much embarrassed as if he had had to make good the full amount of the claim against him. Whatever we may think of the folly of the Prince in allowing himself to be led into difficulties by men of less knowledge, less experience, and less mother wit than himself, it is impossible not to pity him in the extremity to which he has been reduced, since the compromise, if not executed within a month, would give place to a decree against him for the full amount sued for, with interest and all costs; in other words he was a ruined man, and at the mercy of his creditors.

Some of the English papers with their usual intense affection of familiarity with Indian affairs, and yet with their excessive ignorance of all that really stirs Indian society, have represented Sir John Lawrence as bearing hardly against the chiefs and princes of India. Yet none of his predecessors have been so forbearing as he; witness the cases of the Nawab Nazim, the Rajah of Ulwar, the Chief of Jhubbooa, the Nawab of Bahawulpore, the Khan of Loharoo, and last of all the Prince of Oudh. In a lucky hour for Prince Ahmed Ali, Colonel Herbert, an old and tried friend, returned from England, and having mastered the position in which the Prince was placed determined to rescue him. The Colonel's efforts have, as we understand, been successful, as the Government being fully convinced of the hardships of the case, and that the error of the Prince consisted only in his distrustfulness of his own judgment, have consented to pay all his debts and to obtain for him an allowance. The result will be of infinite service to the Mirza, since it will place him in an independent position, and leave him free to follow his own impulses, so that hereafter should he again fall into difficulties the fault will manifestly rest only with himself We understand the Government are desirous that the King should allow his son Rs. 8,000 per mensem, and of this sum Rs. 5 000 would be set aside to repay the sums now advanced, whilst Rs. 3,000 are to be retained for his personal requirements. This arrangement will make the Prince independent of his father, and enable him to live in comfort, and at the same time to discharge the obligations which he has incurred. But while thus ready to relieve the Prince from the necessities of his position, the Government, mindful of the class of men who find favor in Garden Reach, have caused it to be intimated to him that he must not again expect assistance. In this the Viceroy has done rightly and well, because the Prince is widely different from his father. He appreciates the kindness shown him, and is grateful and anxious to show that he merits the favour bestowed on him. He has visited England, and is not wanting in sense and if he would only assert his own independence of thought and action, he might yet fill a place in the estimation of the general public to which his father could never aspire. He is now pretty well aware of the abyss from which he has been snatched, and is in the opinion of those who know him best likely to profit by the bitter lesson he has received. We trust, therefore, Colonel Herbert will not slacken in his efforts to secure for the Prince an independent position, and in conclusion we would recommend this graceful and timely act of kindness on the part of the Viceroy to all who are so ready to accuse him of harshness and injustice towards the chiefs and princes of India.

LETTERS FROM NOWSHERA.—No. X.

FROM CAPTAIN TORTHORWOLD TO HIS BROTHER IN ENGLAND.

(*From the Pioneer, March* 28.)

NOWSHERA, 21ST MARCH 1866.

MY DEAR JACK,—Rain, rain, rain, nothing but rain of the heaviest and most penetrating description falling incessantly day after day and night after night, in such a very forcible manner that it appears to have been discharged on our heads from some kind of hydraulic infernal machine. Dampness and moisture are the conditions of our lives; mildew throws up its fur on our clothes, on our boots, on our starched collars, and our cyelids when we lie sleeping; mouldiness thrives luxuriantly in our boxes and all other places of concealment, generating a species of fungus decidedly not of an edible nature; lakes of stagnant water cover the surface of the ground in all directions, so that Nowshera begins to look like Holland, minus the dykes; the vultures and crows flap their wings heavily as they endeavour to shake off the soaked-in wet; and all Nature shows as great a distaste for more water as if she had just relapsed from teetotalism. And then, too, our quarters are by no means water-proof, being seemingly constructed so as to provide the poorest subaltern with that refreshing luxury, a shower-bath, free, gratis and for nothing; but this boon would perhaps be more largely appreciated if the invigorating *douche* did not descend upon one's head at meal times, in bed, and when writing letters as at the present moment is the case with me. Of course, the application for the necessary repair has been duly made many months since, but as the estimates for the cost of these has to pass through at least a hundred and fifty hands before it is sent for signature to the King of Dahomey, or some other great man a few thousand miles away, there is little chance of its being attended to during the present generation. But perhaps I am wrong in thus throwing blame on the Circumlocution Office that presides over barracks; may-be the delay in executing these repairs results from the economical wisdom of our Governors, who, knowing that Nowshera is washed away every now and then, think that it would be a foolish expenditure to throw away money in repairing a merely temporary station like this. Indeed, if the present downfall of rain does not soon cease, there is a very good chance of our being drowned out some fine night, and of our having to betake ourselves, dressed in night-gear only, to the neighbouring hills, there to remain, shivering with wet and cold, and looking, in our spotless white clothing, like a flock of uncomfortable geese, or a legion of exceedingly damp angels. The river has already risen greatly, owing to the melting of the snow; and the immense quantity of rain that has fallen in the last forty-eight hours has so added to its volume that it may, at any time, o'er-top its banks, and flood the valley again as it has done on previous occasions

But the oddest thing about this terrible rain is, that we pride ourselves on its intensity; we feel pleasure in the enormous size of the drops, and we boast that only in the valley of Peshawur is such a glorious downfall to be seen! By Jove, what a funny thing is that same pride, and what very different ideas exist about its proper objects. The Bombay people are proud of their go-ahead-ness, of their speculative tendencies, and of the enormous sums of money gained by their city since the deification of that new god or goddess—Fair Dhollera—but they forget the terrible misery resulting to thousands from the speculative mania, and they do not balance their loss of commercial morality against their gain of filthy lucre. The Calcutta-ites pride themselves on being the inhabitants of India's metropolis, and affect to a mild contempt for all who do not live within its hallowed boundaries, yet they cannot see that their own narrow-mindedness and want of energetic action are fast compelling trade to seek other ports. But the Punjab is the country of special prides *par excellence*; here we pride ourselves on our energy, on our activity, and on our superior robustness of intellect, the muscular Christian being the type of half our European population; we pride ourselves on being better governed, or being more advanced, on being better trained than the rest of the world; we declare that the Punjab saved India during the mutiny; and we vow that in this chosen province, the administration of justice is so perfect that disaffection has disappeared. Now what a pity it is that we cannot see ourselves as others see us, for then we should not allow our superfluous energies to run riot in Mutual Glorification Societies, in conferences for the civilisation of the natives, whether they like it or not, in vast schemes for the advancement of the human race in general, but more especially of ourselves, and in a general system of laudation of each other's transcendant merits added to an apotheosis of our wonderful Punjab's institution. Then we should not believe all our Collectors or Commissioners, or by whatever name they are called, to be heaven-born statesmen; then we should allow that by denuding the rest of India of its European forces for the guardianship of our province, we aided the temporary success of the mutineers, and then we should own that the winter rains in the Peshawur Valley are a terrible infliction, and not a subject for vain rejoicing.

Tell me, Jack, what punishment is meet for the man who not only pilfers a good story upon the concoction and polishing of which you have bestowed great pains, but even goes to the length of printing it, so that if you attempt to relate it in public, you are immediately put down as a teller of second-hand stories? Why should there not be a copyright in *jeu d'esprit* as in other literary merchandise? To a man who is an habitual diner-out, a really good thing in humour or wit is a very valuable property, representing a certain amount of social enjoyment and of renown in the art of clever conversation, and to steal a bran-new morsel of the sort is to my mind quite as criminal an action as to pilfer a man's dinner. But to publish it is the very height of injury, and should be punished with penal inflictions of the severest nature, one of which might be to read a jest book through from beginning to end every day, whilst an uncut copy of the *Saturday Review* was close by the robber's side. My little joke—or rather, "goak" as Artemus Ward hath it—was as follows:—

Some five years since I sailed for England in the good ship *Reindeer*; (have I spelt that name correctly, Jack, or would you like to bet about the true orthography?) The voyage was very long; contrary winds and calms succeeded each other with a tiresome regularity, and fresh provisions ran so short, that on reaching the Azores, we had but one living animal left on board, namely, a fine fat porker which the worthy skipper, a very religious mariner, intended to keep as a present for Mrs. Skipper. My cabin was next to that of the said Captain, and, every night, after turning-in to roost, I heard him praying for a fair breeze. At first he used to petition in general terms for the desired boon; then, when the ship lagged, still near those tiresome Islands, he vowed that, if his supplications were granted, he would go to church three times every Sunday after he reached England; at last, when the passengers became clamourous for the slaughter of the porker, he thus prayed:—"Oh Lord, if you will but give me a rattling fine wind, I'll kill that d—d pig!" I know not whether heaven was tempted by the bribe, but assuredly a fair breeze sprang up next day, and as assuredly that pious skipper forgot all about his promises, and the pig lived to reach England. That is my story: not much in it you think? Well, perhaps, with Touchstone I may say "a poor thing, Sir," an ill-favoured thing, but my own until it was pilfered by a literary hawk, who picked up my meat and fed himself therewith, but who forgot to mention that the anecdote is perfectly true. This story of nautical piety reminds me of a certain Color-Sergeant who was, some years since, in my company, and who being a really religious man, invariably partook of the communion when an opportunity offered itself. Suddenly, he dropped this practice; Sunday after Sunday went by, and Sergeant Mullins was absent from his usual post; at last, the clergyman, who took a great interest in the man, asked him the reason of this change in his life.—"Oh! Sir," answered Mullins, "I don't think it right to take the communion now." "And why not now, as before?" inquired the parson. "Well, sir," replied the Sergeant, in all seriousness; "I have the charge of the canteen during this quarter, and my clothes do so smell of the rum."

Now isn't it a howling shame? The authorities are going to take away our only means of recreation in this dismal station, the Theatre, as they say that the building is required for some purpose or other, and that we cannot be allowed the use of it any longer. Well, what must be, must be; Fate is very powerful, and so is an Executive Engineer; he puts on the armour of Red Tape and defies the world from his Circumlocution Office, but if any kind of amusement be—as it has been proved all through the world—absolutely necessary to insure the good health of human beings, we may look out for a jolly sickly season here; for, when the theatre is shut up, there will not be any other way of passing the time pleasantly than by throwing stones into the river, and, probably, our own carcases after them.

Hallo! here's an end to any more letter-writing for the present! Two festive and genial spirits have just tumbled most abruptly into my room, and with one consent they insist on my getting ready at once for a three-days' trip to Peshawur, where there are going to be some grand races and lots of other fun It is in vain that I plead illness, although my health is in reality remarkably good; it is in vain that I vow and protest that I am too busy, too indisposed for exertion, too melancholy, too bored for this sort of jaunt to give me pleasure; the friends merely say that I must go, whether I like it or not, so, as usual, my weak will collapses, and I assent to their proposition. So, Slavey, pack my clothes at once, and forget not to put in that blue frock-coat and that white hat which jointly produced such a sensation in Peshawur when I was last there; Scamp, oh! best of batmen, fill that largest pocket-pistol with some of Justerini's best, and forget not to store that mammoth cheroot-case with some dozens of No. 1 Manillas; bring breakfast, you lazy brute of a Khitmutgar—good bye dogs, cats, birds and all my other pets, and farewell to thee, Jack, from thy martyred brother,

TOM TORTHORWOLD.

THE DEBATE ON FENIANISM IN AMERICA.

(*From the Manchester Examiner, Feb.* 26.)

THE right of discussing questions of immediate importance in the House of Commons, on the motion to go into Committee of Supply, is no doubt one of considerable value, and, when exercised with discretion, leads to results of unquestionable utility. But, like many other rights, it may be abused, and may be exercised in a way to create much public embarrassment and inconvenience. We cannot help thinking that an instance of the kind was furnished by the elaborate speech which Mr. Watkin delivered on Friday evening, on the subject of Fenianism in America, and of the policy which the Government of the United States had adopted in regard to that movement. Such a topic, if it should be introduced into the House at all, of which we have the gravest doubts, is too important to be dealt with as an item in the miscellaneous discussions to which that particular evening in the week is consecrated. There can be no pretence for saying that it is a matter of such instant importance that the loss of a few days would have been material, and every one knows that it is quite impossible to secure an adequate debate upon a matter which comes on no one knows when, which is jostled into a remote corner of the evening by other questions which have precedence on the paper, and which comes before a House wearied and thinned by hours of previous desultory conversation. It is clearly a question for formal and regular debate, if for debate at all, on a specific motion made on one of the Tuesday evenings, which are devoted to the consideration of subjects introduced by private members. For our own part, we do not shrink from saying that it would have been much better let alone altogether. The executive Government are not likely to neglect any proper opportunity of remonstrating with President Johnson on the proceedings of the Fenians in the United States. Those proceedings are, we all know, a source of the greatest embarrassment to those who are charged with the conduct of our affairs; and it stands to reason that men who have been driven with the greatest reluctance to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act, will take every step which seems justified by the circumstances to avert a danger which they feel so keenly, and to destroy at its source a conspiracy which is quite as troublesome as absurd. There may be and are plenty of occasions on which a Government requires to be stimulated; but we do not believe that this is ever the case when their own ease, reputation, and convenience are so directly concerned as they are in the suppression of this Fenian plot. They may, then, be safely left to the exercise of a discretion which is likely to be better than that of any independent member, inasmuch as they are more fully informed of all the facts, and are therefore better able to judge of the success which would probably attend their representations. . .

Mr Watkin, in his speech on Friday evening, stated a great number of facts which are sufficiently notorious in regard to the doings of the Fenian Congress, its leaders and president. They are very disagreeable and very annoying—we may even go further, and admit that they are at the bottom of the agitation in Ireland—but they fall far short of an offence against the American laws or of overt acts of hostility against England. We may not like to hear of Fenians waiting on Mr. Johnson to thank him for releasing Mitchell; and it would certainly have been in better taste if he had declined to receive a deputation from a body avowedly banded together in hostility to a friendly Government. It is certainly very objectionable that officers in the United States army should be members of the Fenian body; but we can hardly presume to dictate to the President of the United States as to whom he shall receive; nor can we lay down rules as to the degree in which officers of the army shall be allowed to take part in public movements. The very facts in question are such as do not come within the official cognizance of our Government or its representatives in America; and after all we have said or heard said about "Federal spies" in England, it would not be desirable to give any one occasion to talk about "English spies" in America. There are evidently two things which we ought carefully to bear in mind. We had far better suffer some inconvenience from the American Fenians than risk any interruption of friendly relations with the United States, and, for this simple reason, that active, energetic, and powerful as the organization now is, it would become infinitely more so if there were the slightest chance of a rupture between the two countries. Mr. Watkin says it is in vain to act in Ireland unless we deal with the evil at its source. We do not believe that this is the case. Vigorous measures of repression, joined with substantial measures of conciliation, will, we trust, expel the Fenian taint from the sister kingdom, and foil the efforts of the turbulent spirits on the other side of the Atlantic. But, be that as it may, it is certain that our difficulties would be materially increased if it were once known that any angry diplomatic correspondence was on foot between the Cabinets of London and Washington. In the second place, we ought carefully to avoid making any demand on Mr. Johnson which does not rest on well ascertained facts, and is not capable of being enforced on irrefragable principles of public law. . . . .

Mr. Gladstone, speaking as the organ of the Government, and with all the responsibility of such a position, solemnly and emphatically assured the House of Commons on Friday evening that her Majesty's Ministers have confidence in the statesmen of the United States, and fully believe that they will amply discharge their international obligations. While that is the case, and for reasons which we have already given, we think that the assurances of the Government on this point are entitled to the fullest confidence, it does seem singularly inexpedient that private members should provoke untimely discussions which cannot but have an irritating effect on the other side of the Atlantic, and tend, so far as they have any effect at all, to keep open a breach, which there is every reason to think Mr. Johnson in one country, and Earl Russell in the other, are honestly doing their best to close After all that we have done in the way of assisting Garibaldi; after all the countenance, aid, and sympathy we have lent to revolutionary projects all the world over, and last but not least, in the United States, we think it will not do for us to show ourselves susceptible about a little talk or a few subscriptions "Those who play at bowls must expect rubbers;" and the least they can do is to bear them manfully. As Mr. Gladstone well said, "For God's sake, let us, who are anxious and justly anxious to maintain our country as a sanctuary against every undue and doubtful demand of a foreign Government, have a little forbearance and toleration in judging of the proceedings of the Governments of other countries."

"OVERLOADING MERCHANT SHIPS"

(*From the Shipping Gazette.*)

BEFORE iron was so extensively used in the construction of ships, the deep load-line, in most vessels, was marked by the sheathing. It was the practice to copper a ship up to her deep bearing—which was the true load one—and it could be seen at a glance whether a vessel was too deeply immersed, or otherwise. In addition to the metal line, many vessels had a painted streak to denote the best trim for stowing the cargo, and attention was paid to that mark. Of late years, however, this provision has been totally disregarded, and the end aimed at has been to produce a vessel that shall put out the largest cargo in proportion to her registered tonnage. When great carrying capacity can be combined with good sea-going qualities, solid advantages are gained, and it is a worthy end to strive for. But, even in vessels specially built for relative speed and large burthen, some attention should be paid to floatage as connected with buoyancy. If a Shipbuilder or Naval Architect design a vessel to swim on a given load-line, that draught should never be exceeded, otherwise the sailing qualities of the ship will be destroyed. Again, in stowing the cargo, attention should be directed to the disposal of weights, not so much for the sake of observing the load-line, as for studying the pitching, rolling, and lurching of a ship. It is possible to load a vessel in such a manner as to secure the exact floatage, and yet the disposal of the weights may make a good ship, for the time, an exceedingly bad one. The centre of gravity and equilibrium must be studied, for the fore and after runs differ in their forms; and if the dead weights are not properly adjusted, a ship may pitch heavily, and so reduce her passage through the water. To overcome pitching and to gain speed, long vessels have been built, and there is no doubt that this pitching, which is a drawback to fast sailing in a seaway, has been to some extent overcome, but by the loss or sacrifice, in a certain class of ship, of other properties. In a paper read at Blackheath, in October last, by Mr. Chas. F. Henwood, Naval Architect, the arguments we have advanced are fully set forth, and what we have so often urged against narrow vessels of extreme length is discussed We have held that length is necessary to secure speed, but that stability, and other essentials, cannot be allied to hulls where the beam is out of all proportion to the longitudinal section. Mr. Henwood says that the favourable element which is obtained by extreme length would be obtained by a vessel of good proportional length, if constructed in accordance with the laws of dynamics; and, further, that great length is attended with very serious disadvantages as to sea-going qualities, besides excessive and needless expense in first cost, and subsequent wear and tear. Another point, it seems to us, has been overlooked, and that is, the relative depth in the water to the free-board above. By Lloyd's Register rules, a vessel must have a clear side above water of one-fourth the depth of her hold, irrespective of length or breadth of beam. Thus, for example, a ship of 2,000 tons register is not required to have more free-board than another vessel a third of her tonnage, if the depth of hold be the same. To make this better understood, we may take the screw steamer *Ethiope*, of 690 tons, whose free-board should be five feet one inch, and compare with the *London* (s s). The latter was 1,752 tons, and she should present six feet clear. There is no distinction drawn, we may remark, between a sailing and a steam-vessel in this respect; and, as a general rule, sailing vessels have deeper holds in proportion to length than steamers. But, although there is a rule made to regulate the deep draught, daily experience teaches us that no attention is paid to it, neither in the construction of vessels nor in their loading. Again, the system of building ships with such flat floors has proved injurious to British Shipping; for, though greater carrying capacity has been gained, it causes the water to get into the bilges when the ship heels over, and so damages the cargo; this has been alleged as a reason why preference is frequently given to foreign flags Vessels with a greater rise of floor keep the water well down in the hold, and the pumps also suck sooner, compared with the water on board. These flat-floored vessels are built to diminish the draught of the ship at the load-line when heavy cargoes are taken in, and to give stowage floor; but such vessels sink rapidly when a given quantity of weight is on board, particularly in the case of iron hulls. In many of the medium clipper ships these excessively flat floors have been discarded, and yet good carrying capacity to registered tonnage has been secured. It is clear, however, that the recent losses will direct more attention to this subject; for in the case of the *Amalia* (s s) the Court was of opinion that Lloyd's Register rule should not be infringed, and that it was a matter for consideration whether it would tend to prevent accidents at sea, arising from presumed overloading, if the deep load-line were distinctly marked on all vessels carrying passengers and merchandise. In other words, according to this suggestion, if a ship carries merchandise only, it matters not how she is loaded, for there are none but seamen endangered. Why the officers and crew of a ship, and the owners of cargo, should not be considered in the safety of navigation, we do not exactly comprehend, unless on the presumption that seamen need not sail in a vessel that is too deeply laden. But seamen are not in a position to break their agreement, even should they conclude that a ship is over-burthened. In the Official Report on the loss of the *London*—which, apparently, studiously avoids giving any opinion on the cause of her foundering—it is mentioned that her draughtsman makes her calculated scale of mean displacement twenty feet three inches, which was the water she drew; and the Surveyors and Emigration Inspectors all agree that she was not too deeply laden. No opposition to be presented by seamen could overcome such a numerous body of Naval Officers and practical Shipbuilders; yet the *London* was positively lost, and the lengthened inquiry has ended in no other result than a mere paraphrase of our words as to the behaviour of a deeply laden ship at sea. It says:—"In calculating the deep load-line, the question of buoyancy is a most material element as regards the behaviour of the ship in bad weather; and, in fact, were the deep load-line permanently marked on all vessels we might not have to deplore the annual loss of life that occurs from presumed overloading." We may differ in the use of the word here applied—"presumed" overloading. Vessels are not lost from presumption, but from facts. Either ships are or are not too deeply submerged. The Court does not tell us whether the ship *London* was or was not overloaded. Then as to marking the deep load-line of all ships, whether carrying passengers or not—who is to see to this in the first instance? Is it to be inserted on the register that a ship is built to swim with a deep load at so many feet or inches? Is the load-line to be marked by paint; and if so, who is to see that this line is not changed every time the ship is painted? Or is the master, owner, or broker to be held responsible for all liabilities that may be incurred in sending a vessel to sea with a deeper draught than that authorised? Then comes the question—is the deep load-line to be determined by Lloyd's Register rule, or by the Shipbuilder; and does the Register rule apply with average accuracy for every description of vessel, regardless of depth to length and beam? If the latter, then how does this accord with the theories of Naval Architects? For instance, *Magdalena* (s) has a depth of hold 33 5-10 feet on 2,567 tonnage; whilst the *Great Eastern*, of 18,915 tons, has only 31 6-10 feet depth of hold. If the deep load-line, therefore, is to be more carefully looked to, we must have a revised scale of floatage adapted to the various descriptions of ships. The measurements must likewise be taken from the beams of the spar deck to the keelson, and not from the tonnage deck only. A scale will have to be drawn up for vessels of each class, and allowance made for length contrasted with beam; or the whole of the Shipping may be divided into tonnage classes, and the free-board proportioned to each up to a certain rate. When a good sea-going clear side is gained, it is not necessary to take further precautions, for the depth of water in harbours will keep the draught of ships within fixed limits.

THOSE who were present at the assembling of the Prussian and Bavarian *corps d'armée* on the Rhine in June, 1859, and at their disbandment on the astounding news of the Villafranca treaty, saw that the regiments of the landwehr were not in any fit state to take the field, being scarcely more mobile than our battalions of county militia.—"*Recent Changes in the Art of War," in the Edinburgh Review.*

THE PRINCE OF FURSTEMBERG.—An English gentleman whom I met afterwards had been travelling through Germany with a four-in-hand drag, and he came to Donaueschingen, where the Prince soon heard of his arrival. Next day his Serene Highness was at his stables, and seeing an English visitor there, he politely conducted the stranger over the whole establishment, explaining every item with minute care. He found out afterwards that this visitor was not the English gentleman, but only his groom!—"*The Prince's Horses," in A Thousand Miles in the Rob Roy Canoe, on Rivers and Lakes in Europe.*

THE SUFFRAGE.—The question of negro suffrage was submitted to the voters of this State (Wisconsin) at our annual election. The law required the ballots to be written or printed, "for negro suffrage." Those who opposed the measure were required to have written or printed on their tickets, after "suffrage," the word "No." An Irishman, who, it was supposed, wanted to oppose negro voting, was seen to vote in favour of it, and also to be busily engaged in electioneering in that direction. Finally, he was accosted by a person of like sentiment, to know his reasons for so doing. Pat replied, "By Saint Patrick, and ain't they nagers?—then let them *suffer*!"—"*Editors' Drawer," in Harper's New Monthly Magazine.*

MISSIONARY WORK IN BORNEO.—We touched upon matters relating to missionary work, and lastly on making native marriages. He remarked, "I have no objection to native females, and believe I could live happily with them, but yet I do not think it is desirable for a white man, who is so superior in intellect and understanding, to tie himself to one of a dark skin with strange customs, obliging him, to a certain extent, to lower himself to her stature." I was informed some years ago it was the desire of one of the missionary leaders, that the clergy should form native alliances among the tribes with whom they have to labour and reside; but this idea has never been realized, and on one occasion, when the advisability of the measure was advanced by a missionary lady, a gentleman who was somewhat adverse to the proceeding, considering it to be heterodox, asked her how she should like to be married to a Dyak gentleman? The lady was surprised, and merely exclaimed, "Oh dear!" and immediately the subject was dropped. Mr —— bade us adieu early the next morning; he shortly afterwards left Sarawak, and it was greatly to be deplored, as no one previous to his arrival had gained any influence with the Dyaks, among whom he lived. He had no sooner learnt their tongue and customs than he had thus to leave.—"*Chat with a Missionary," in Ten Years in Sarawak.*

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BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
Do. „ at 3 „ at 2s. 0¾d. „
Do. „ Demand „ } 2s. 0½d.
Do. Scotland „
Do. Ireland „
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11½d.
Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.
Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.
N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.
Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—
Deposits payable on demand .... 2 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight .... 3 „ „
Do. 6 „ .... 4 „ „
Do. 12 „ .... 5 „ „
The interest on the class of Deposits at payable fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.
Bombay, 15th February 1866.

LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED).
Capital Two Millions Sterling in 200,000 shares of Ten Pounds each.
Head Office 24, Old Jewry, London.
Branches at Bombay, Alexandria and Marseilles.
Board of Directors.
George Henry Brown, Esq., Director Universal Life Assurance Company.
John Brown, Esq., Culvers, Hadham, Herts.
William W. Cargill, Esq., Connaught Place West, Hyde Park.
Eugene Collins, Esq., Kensington Park Gardens.
James H. Crawford, Esq., Chantre House, Berks.
James B. Cunning, Esq., (Messrs. Cumming & Co.), Leadenhall Street.
Warine B. M. Lysley, Esq., Director of Bombay Gas Company.
William J. Maxwell, Esq., Director National Provincial Bank of England.
Sir Thomas G. A. Parkyns, Bart., Lloyds.
Sir Edwin Pearson, F.R.S., Wimbledon.
Robert A. Routh, Esq., Chairman of the English and Australian Copper Company.
Adam Scholes, Esq., Cleveland Gardens, Hyde Park.
William Tabor, Esq., Director Imperial Bank, Brentwood, Essex.
W. H. Thornthwaite, Esq., Director Protector Assurance Company.
Charles Tyler, Esq., Holloway.
Local Committee.
Jeejeebhoy Jehangeer, Esq.
Bankers.
London.—The Union Bank of London.
The Bank grants Drafts on London at the current rate of Exchange, and is prepared to negociate Bills payable in Great Britain. The Bank also discounts Local Bills, &c., and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest at 2 per cent per annum will be allowed on daily Balances exceeding 300, but not exceeding 50,000 rupees unless by special agreement.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The following rates of Interest will be allowed :—
Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ „ „ 5 „ „
„ 12 „ „ „ 6 „ „
If the Deposit be taken in the Bank's Draft on England, the notice of withdrawal will be dispensed with.
Notice of changes in the rate of Interest will be given by advertisement only.
COMMISSION.
The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge for constituents. Commission will be charged as follows :—
On purchase or sale of Securities ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ per cent.
Any further information as to the rules of business, &c., may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours......10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ......10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 16th November 1865. P. H. HOWLETT, Manager.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Paid up Capital 5,900,000.
OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.
Board of Directors.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE [illegible], Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, [illegible]
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, [illegible]
RUSTOMJEE FRAMJEE METAH, Esq.
SAPOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.
Auditor.
J. L. BRODIE, Esq.
Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange :—
6 months' sight.................... 2s. 1d. per rupee.
3 do. do. .... 2s. 0¾d. „
2 do. do. .... 2s. 0½d. „
1 do. do. .... 2s. 0½d. „
Demand. .... 2s. 0d. „
Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
REMITTANCE.
For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.
All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „ „ 6 „ „
12 „ „ „ 8 „ „
No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.
ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.
The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.
COMMISSION.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms :—
On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.
Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
Bombay, 15th February 1866.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).
HEAD OFFICE ....CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..........ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£250,000.
BEING PAID UP ....£250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co
WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq., of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Merchant.
DOORGACHURN LAW, Esq., of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.
HEERALAUL SEAL, Esq., Zemindar.
P. P. SEIN, Esq., Merchant.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.

LONDON BOARD.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)
London Bankers
The Bank of England,
and
London, and Westminster Bank.
Offices in London .... No. 80, King William Street.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at favourable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 206 and upwards.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows :—
On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal per cent.
„ 3 months' „ 4 „
„ 6 „ „ 5 „
„ 12 „ „ 6 „
On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows Interest at two per cent. below the Bank of Bombay's minimum rate of discount rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent. or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.
By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st March 1866.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).
CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.
HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened).
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange :—
On London .... at 6 months' sight 2s. 1d. per rupee.
„ 4 „ 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 3 „ 2s. 0½d. „
„ 1 „ 2s. 0½d. „
„ on Demand 2s. 0¼d. „
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand 2s. 0d. „
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent. } 1s. 11½d.
INTEREST ALLOWED
On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 per cent. per annum.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ „ 4 „ „
„ 12 „ „ 6 „ „
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.
COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.
If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ percent.
Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
T. G. YOUNG, Manager.
Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).
Capital Rs.100,00,000 (Rupees One Crore) in 25,000 Shares, of Rs. 400 each.
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)
Board of Directors.
Sucaramjee Luxumonjee, Esq., Chairman.
Aga Ali Akbar bin Haji Mahomed Tuckey Cazrani, Esq.
Bhugwantrao Ramchandrajee, Esq.
Shri Bhugwandass Soonderjee Veerjee, Esq.
Bankers.—The Agra and Masterman's Bank, Ltd.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland, and Peile.
Deposits.
Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Current Deposits of not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.
Interest at the following rates is allowed on fixed deposits for the present :—
For 3 months.......................... 5 per cent.
„ 6 „ .... 6 „ „
„ 9 „ .... 7 „ „
„ 12 „ .... 8 „ „
And for longer periods according to special agreement.
LOANS.
The Association will advance Loans on Land, Bank Stock and other approved Securities at current rates of interest.
EXCHANGE.
The Association will discount approved Bills and Hoondies, and will grant Drafts and Hoondies on Porebunder, Veraval, Mangrole and Rajkote.
COMMISSION.
The Association will take charge of Government and other Paper, Bank and Land Shares, &c., &c. for safe custody, and receive the interest and other monies accruing thereon free of charge. A commission of ¼ per cent., however, will be charged on withdrawal of such papers from the custody of the Association.
A *Credit Industrial* Department will be opened shortly.
Further particulars may be learnt by applying personally or by letter (in English or any of the vernaculars) to the undersigned.
By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th April 1865.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL : SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) in 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
RUDOLPH AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
BRUGHWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
TRIBHOWUNDASS JUGJEEVUNDASS, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS. } The Bank of England. The Bank of London.
Paris Bankers.
Messrs. HOTINGUER & Co.
Solicitors.
Messrs. KELLY, HORE, and MANISTY.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET
BRANCHES { London...J. R. R. Davison, Esq., Agent. Calcutta....Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.
The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs. Hotinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange :—
Bills on London at 6 months' sight 1s. 11½d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11d. do.
On Demand 1s. 10½d. do.
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.
Current Accounts.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.
Fixed Deposits.
Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 5 „
„ 12 „ 7 „
Discounts, Loans, &c.
The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.
Commission.
The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.
Commission will be charged as follows :—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends .. .. ¼ „
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ „
Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.
By order of the Board,
Bombay, 7th April 1865. DAVID McCULLOCH, Manager.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.
CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Head Office—Bombay.
London Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches—London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates :—
At 6 months' sight .. .. at 2s. 0d per Rupee.
4 do. .. .. .. at 1s. 11½d.
3 do. .. .. .. at 1s. 11½d
2 do. .. .. .. at 1s. 11½d
1 do. .. .. .. at 1s. 11½d.
On demand .. .. .. at 1s. 11½d.
DEPOSITS
Interest will be allowed as follows :—
On Current Accounts................. 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 „
„ 6 „ 5 „
„ 12 „ 7 „
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
ADVANCES.
The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.
COMMISSION.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other shares for ¼ per cent.
Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest of Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.
On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Orders and Hoondies should be made payable ; and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
Bombay, 28th Nov. 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)
Head Office.—14, Rue Bergere Paris. Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.
London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON ; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited) ; and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.
This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.
On London.
„ France and the Continent of Europe.
„ Egypt.
„ Calcutta.
„ Madras and Pondicherry.
„ Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
„ Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
„ Sydney and Melbourne.
„ Singapore and Java.
At current rates.
DEPOSITS.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.
On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 5 do.
DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FRANCIS BOYKET, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.
Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, and Melbourne and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices Elphinstone Circle.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange :—
6 months' sight ...... 2s. 1d.
4 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d.
3 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d.
2 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d.
1 month's do. ... 2s. 0½d.
Demand on Bank of England ... 2s. 0d.
On Ireland and Scotland... 1s. 11½d.
The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.
DEPOSIT.
Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain... ... ... 3 per cent.
„ „ 6 „ ... ... 5 „ „
„ „ 12 „ ... ... 6 „ „
No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*
Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.
COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.
Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other charges and Certificates.
Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills ; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 23rd October 1865.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. *Capital*—£1,000,000 *(one million sterling), in 40,000 Shares of £25 each.* (WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000.)
HEAD OFFICE.—64, Moorgate Street, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Yokohama.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposits at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain 4 do.
do. 6 do. 5 do.
do. 12 do. 6 do.
No interest allowed on Current Account Balance under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates :—
At 6 months' sight ... ... at 2s. 1d. per rupee.
4 „ ... ... 2s. 0½d. „
3 „ ... ... 2s. 0½d. „
2 „ ... ... 2s. 0½d. „
1 „ ... ... 2s. 0½d. „
On Demand 2s. 0d. „
No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are drawn for only on Demand.
Office hours 10 to 4 : Saturdays 10 to 1.
J. BEATTIE, Agent.
Bombay, 19th February 1866

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).
ધી ઈંડીઅન પેનીનસુલા લંડન એંડ ચાઈના બેંક (લીમીટેડ).
दि इंडीयेन पेनिनसुला लंडन अंड चायना बांक (लीमीटेड).
Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each.
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
Branches, 1 Hare Street, Calcutta, and 48 and 49 Gresham House, London, E. C.
Board of Directors.
ARDASEER HORMUSJEE Wadia, Chairman. (B. and A. Hormusjee.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.
London Bankers.—The Union Bank of London.
H. J. Marsden, Chief Manager.
Charles Iggulden } Managers.
H. G. Seaman, }
H. S. Marsden, Accountant.
A. H. Wildy, Assistant Accountant.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at the current rates of the day.
DEPOSITS.
Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
2 months certain ... 4 per cent.
3 „ ... 5 „
6 „ ... 6 „
12 „ ... 8 „
COMMISSION.
The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.
Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle.
Hours of business—10 A.M. to 3 P.M. : Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.
Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th March 1866.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER., &c.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected in March. Orders registered by
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
Rampart Row, 17th January 1866.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

BRANDY (Delbuck Fils)	Rs. 16	per Doz.
BEUJOLAIOS WINE	„ 15	„
Do Do	„ 13	„
CHAMPAGNE (Ruinart's) Red Seal ...	„ 38	„
PORT (Carboneil's)	„ 32	„
SHERRY do.	„ 32	„
MOSELLE, Sparkling Brand, (Sirgoyti & Co.) 1 Doz. cases ...	„ 30	„
SILLERY Mousseaux (Binet Fills & Co) Pints 2 dozen ...	„ 30	per case.
Do. Quarts 1 dozen	„ 30	„

22nd Feb. 1866. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh) well known Wines,

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts.	Rs. 27	per Doz.
do. do.	29	„
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases qts.	Rs. 27	„
2 „ pts.	14	„
Old Tom	Rs. 20	„

EWART, LATHAM & Co.
1st September 1865.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s WINES AND SPIRITS.

MESSRS. ROGERS & Co.'s Stocks of the above, although much diminished by the large and continued demand, still include the following :—
CHAMPAGNE, third quality A wonderful Wine at the price (Rs. 26). It is recommended as thoroughly good and wholesome, to the many in this country, who, under medical advice, drink no Wine but Champagne.
SPARKLING MOSELLES, first and second qualities. Wines of unquestionable excellence.
AMONTILLADO SHERRY.—A small quantity of this exquisite fluid still available (Rs. 36.)
WHITE SEAL SHERRY.—The surprising quality of this, Messrs. C. P. & Co.'s cheapest Sherry, will show consumers the class of Wines in which that House deals (Rs. 20.)
PORTS.—The quality of these Wines has afforded felicitation both to purchasers and Sellers (Rs. 28 and Rs. 24.)
BRANDIES.—The stock of the Rs. 33 quality being small, Consumers are recommended the Yellow and White Seals (Rs. 28 and 22) which almost vie with the first in delicacy.
OLD-TOM, and the other Spirits are such as only Messrs. C. P. & Co. know how to select.
LIQUEURS.—These may be heard of from any connoisseur of this city.
Price list on application. ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

TO MESSES AND LARGE CONSUMERS.—10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.—TREACHER & Co. (Limited) beg to intimate to Mess Presidents and Up-country Customers, who order extensively for the MONSOON SEASON, that a discount of 10 per cent. will be given for Cash payments.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited) would draw attention to their Purveying Department, which is kept replete by all perishable Articles, arriving by each Overland Steamer, such as Invalids' and Children's Food, Fish, Game, English Vegetables, Soups, Potted Meats, Dessert Fruits, Marmalades, Jams, Bacon, Ham, Cheese, &c., &c., every Article being guaranteed.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited) confidently recommend their quarterly shipments of selected Sherries, Champagnes, Clarets, Spirits, &c.

SELECTED SHERRIES.

		Per doz. Qts.	Pts.
Finest Amontillado, a choice dry Wine	...Rs.	42	0
Superior Dinner Sherry, Black Seal ...	...	33	0
Good Dinner Sherry, White Seal ...	...	28	0
Good Dinner Sherry, Bronze Seal, full-bodied	...	28	0
PORTS.			
Best quality, a matured Fruity Wine, (suitable for Invalids) Black Seal ...	...	30	10
Second quality, Red Seal ...	...	24	10
CLARETS.			
Chateaux Margaux	...Rs.	34	0
Leoville	...	28	0
St. Julien	...	22	0
Medoc	...	16	9
Medoc Petit...	...	12	0
CHAMPAGNES. *Packed especially for India.*			
Superior quality by F. Geisler and Co...	...Rs.	44	24
Superior quality by Cunliffe, Dobson, and Co...		44	24
Mumm's, best dry	...	44	24
MOSELLE, HOCK, AND SAUTERNE.			
Finest Sparkling and Still, by Demhard and Jordan Coblentz	...	40	21
Sauterne, best	...	26	0
SPIRITS.			
Old pale Cognac (the well-known heart-shaped label) in cases of 1 dozen ...	...Rs.	30	0
Good, second quality... ...	...	24	0
Gin Old Tom, by Boothe ...	...	20	0
Do. do. by Swan and Boord ...	...	20	12
Do. Holland in square bottles (15 bottles in case) ...	...	30	0
Whiskey, Kinhan's LL ...	...	21	0
Rum, superior Old Jamaica (imported by ourselves) ...	...	20	0
LIQUEURS, &c.			
Curaçoa, best Amsterdam, Quart Stone Bottles...		42	0
Maraschino un Zara ...	...	50	0
Noyeau, Cream de (Dumenil)..	...	30	0
Absyinthe (Neuenburg) ...	...	24	0
Varmouth (Noilli Prat and Co.)	...	21	0
Cherry Brandy (Copenhagen)...	...	30	15
Ginger Wine by Crabbe ...	...	20	0
Ginger Cordial and Brandy ...	...	24	12
Orange Hokoca Bitters ...	...	24	12

BEERS.
Allsopp's by Friend.
Bass' by Cameron and Saunders and others.
Tennant's by themselves.
STOUTS AND PORTERS.
Guinness's Dublin, double extra.
Barclay Perkin's by themselves.
Tennant's do.
Allsopp's by Friend.
Prices of Beers and Stouts vary with the market and quantity required, and whether for cash payments.
N. B.—Priced Catalogues on application.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c. :—
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.

	Per doz. Rs.
Do. „ Do.	90
Do. „ a Crown ...	40
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints...	30
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality...	21
Do. do. Pints ...	40
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co ..	21
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown...	36
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints...	30
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co...	16
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown...	35
Do. Fine Still Red Seal...	30
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal...	18
Do. Do. Yellow Seal...	23
Do. Golden, Do. ...	29
Do. Green Seal ...	29
Do. Vino Fino ...	33
Do. Red Seal ...	29
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal ...	37
Claret Light Capsule...	33
Do. Yellow Seal ...	15
Do. Red Do. Pints ...	28
Do. Do. Do. Quarts ...	17
Port, Black Seal ...	32
Brandy, Vieux Cognac...	26
Do. Brand a Crown...	34
Old Tom, Red Seal ...	24
Dry Gin, Black Seal...	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts...	18
Do. Pints...	36
Claret Light Capsule...	19
Do. do. Pints...	Rs. 15
	8

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
Rampart Row, 20th May 1865.

ORNAMENTAL GATES AND RAILINGS,—Daily expected to arrive, per *Hanibal*, from Liverpool, a double set of Handsome Cast Iron Ornamental Entrance Gates by the Colebrookdale Company, with 300 feet of Railing to match. Plans may be seen on application to the undersigned.
Just arrived per *Norval* and other ships, Steam Pumping Engines and Fire Engines, by SHAND, MASON & Co.
Portable and Fixed Horizontal Steam Engines and Boilers.
Travelling Cranes, Crab Winches.
Blocks and Chains.
Portland Cement.
English Leather Belting, 2 to 6 inch.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron.
FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 17th March 1866.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMPS, SPASM, FEVER, AGUE, &c.—CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE.—VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. P. WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne ; that the statements of the Defendant Freeman were deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say they had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was the discoverer of Chlorodyne ; that they prescribe it largely ; and mean no other than Dr. BROWNE'S.—See *Times*, July 13, 1864. Subsequently confirmed by the trade at large.—See the *Lancet*, April 8, 1865. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than
DR J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
This invaluable remedy produces quiet refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times, when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively.
EARL RUSSELL has graciously favoured J. T. DAVENPORT with the following :—Extract from a despatch from Mr WEBB, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manilla, dated September 17, 1864—"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be Chlorodyne, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke, I have saved several lives."
Affidavits from medical men from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera, stated that—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."
From A. MONTGOMERY, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay :—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in neuralgia, asthma, and dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when all other medicines had failed."
Important Testimonials from numerous Medical Men accompany each Bottle.
SERIOUS RESULTS HAVE ARISEN FROM THE USE OF SPURIOUS CHLORODYNE.
CAUTION.—Always ask for "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE," and see that his name is on the Government Stamp.
Sold only in bottles at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. by all Chemists.
SOLE MANUFACTURER—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London.
Agents for Bombay—TREACHER and Co.
Agents for Calcutta—SCOTT, THOMSON, and Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, (for 6 months, from 15th instant), an upper storied, airy, comfortable and well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, beautifully situated, facing the sea. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, 7 BUNGALOWS in Grant Road. Rent Rs. 75, 100, 150, 175, 200, 250, and 350 per mensem. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, (with immediate possession), two comfortable BUNGALOWS, in a fine open position at Chinchpoogly. Rent reasonable. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, the office premises at present occupied by Messrs. R. BELL, MILLER & Co. in Military Square, from 1st May to 31st October next, at Rs. 200 per month. Apply to COUPLAND & Co.
Bombay, 22nd March 1866.

THREE HOUSES TO LET at Middle Colaba. For further particulars apply to
No. 33, Middle Colaba, K. R. COLAH.
Meadow Street, Fort.

TO LET, from the 1st proximo, a snug little COTTAGE in Mount Road, Mazagon, at present occupied by Mr. M. Roonan. For particulars apply to
SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.
Bombay, 5th March 1866.

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

TO LET, an OFFICE on the First Floor in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. Apply to Messrs. M. and M. HEERJEE & Co. in Elphinstone Circle, or to Messrs. JEHANGHIR NUSSERWANJEE & Co. in Apollo Street.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the "HILL SIDE," now in occupation of E. HEYCOCK, Esquire. Apply to COWASJEE JEHANGHIER.

TO LET, several large OFFICES and GODOWNS on the 3rd and 4th Stories and Ground Floor of new buildings now in course of erection by CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq., at the Elphinstone Circle. Apply to Financial Association of India and China

TO BE LET, from 1st May next, an airy and commodious Upper Storey BUNGALOW, with Outhouses, situated at Back Bay, near the Marine Lines, and now occupied by Messrs. J. and W. Watson & Co. For particulars as to Rent, &c., apply to the undersigned at the Office of Messrs. M. E Meherjee & Co, No. 2, Forbes Street.
SORABJEE PALLONJEE MEHERJEE.
Bombay, 10th March 1866.

TO LET, HOUSE No. 8, Church Gate Street; LALL BAUGH, Parell; a GODOWN in Mody Street; and EWART'S LODGE, at Matheran. Apply to
MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS.
No. 9, Church Gate Street, 21st March 1866.

TO BE LET, the Offices on the second floor of 24, Rampart Row, lately occupied by Mr. BINKS. Apply at the Joint Stock Corporation.

TO LET, (with immediate possession) 1st and 3rd Floor of the HOUSE in No. 9, Hornby Row, fit for Offices or Dwelling-place. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET (with immediate entry), the THIRD FLOOR of the House No. 17, in Church Street, lately occupied by Messrs. THOMAS RANDALL & Co. Also, the FIRST FLOOR of the same House, lately occupied by the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank. Rooms may be separately let if required. Apply to MR. NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE, Secretary, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, Hornby Row.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—TO LET, the DWELLING HOUSE situated at Colaba, next to the Gun Carriage Factory. Apply at the Office of the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company, Apollo Street, Fort.
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretary and Treasurers.

INSURANCES.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.—AGENTS in Bombay for the FIRE BRANCH FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

THE MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital—One Million Pounds Sterling.* HEAD OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL. AGENTS in Bombay,
Church Gate Street. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Edinburgh (Head Office) 5, George Street.
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.
The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue policies without reference to Head Office.
Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.
Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.
Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.
Annual Revenue of the Company... £135,000
Accumulated Fund.................. 485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of.. 3,000,000
Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.
By order of the Directers,
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.
Bombay, 31st March 1864.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.
HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG,
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.
Accumulated Fund upwards of £714,000. Revenue about £300,000.
New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.
One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.
The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION AND A QUARTER STERLING.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.
Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.,) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
R. L. Tracey, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.,) Merchant.
The Hon'ble Lyttleton H. Bayley, Advocate General.
Medical Officer.
Surgeon Major T. B. Johnstone, Esq., M. D.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.
Acting Secretary.—D. McLauchlan Slater, Esq.
AGENTS.—MESSRS. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bankers.
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.
ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.
Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.
Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.
Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.
Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.
Assignments of Policies registered without charge.
Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices :—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.
FOR EXAMPLE.
The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits ; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower :—

Age.	Civil. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Civil. Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.	Military. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Military. Monthly. Rs.	as.	p
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	1
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	2
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	4
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	12
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	6	5	8

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages :—

Age.	Civil. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	Military. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
55	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
55	31	32	31	33	36	37	37	37
35	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
45	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.
Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.
For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Report, Prospectuses, &c., apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, Acting Secretary.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 16th March, 1866.

NOTICE.—From the 1st of April, Messrs. M. E. MEHRJEE & Co. will remove from No. 2, Forbes Street, to No. 7, Church Gate Street, Ground Floor. Constituents both in Town and Up-country, will please observe the change of premises where all orders will be thankfully received and promptly executed.
M. E. MEHRJEE & Co.
Bombay, 29th March 1866. 7, Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE—
Fresh batch of best Assam TEA.
Fresh batch of Gillon's Stores, JAM, JELLY, FISH, SOUP, OATMEAL, BARLEY, SAUSAGES, GINGER CORDIAL, Ex *Naval Brigade.*
JUST TO HAND,
A batch of Oolong, Souchong and Flowery Pekoe TEA from China.
Fresh batch of Trichinopoly CHEROOTS.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
24, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "CARNATIC."

	Rs.	As.
A History of Persia, 1800 to 1858, &c., &c. By R. G. Watson	11	4
The True History of a Little Ragamuffin. By author of "A Night in a Workhouse."...	8	0
An Examination of Mr. J. S. Mills's Philosophy : being a defence of fundamental truth. By Jas. M'Cosh, LL.D.	5	12
Traits of American Humour, by native authors. Edited by author of "Sam Slick"	3	12
Runnymede and Lincoln Fair : a story of the Great Charter	4	8
Gilbart's Lectures and Essays, (Vol. V. of the series)	11	4
The year Book of Facts, 1866	3	12
Odds and Ends. Sketches of Highland Character, &c	3	8
Travelling Sketches. By Anthony Trollope. ...	2	12
Madame Goubaud's Album of Needlework	3	12
Fairy Realm. A collection of the favourite old tales. Illustrated by the pencil of Gustave Doré. Told in verse by Tom Hood	15	12
Guide to the Unprotected in matters relating to Property and Income. By A Banker's Daughter ...	2	12
Poetical Works of James Russell Lowell	0	12
Studies in Parliament ; a series of sketches of leading politicians. By R. H. Hutton	3	8
My Lady Ludlow, and other tales By Mrs. Gaskell.	2	0
Poe's Tales of Mystery, imagination and humour ...	1	8
A Woman's Ransom. By author of "Grandmother's Money"	1	8
Walkinghame's Tutor's Assistant	0	12
Maunder's Treasury of Knowledge	6	4
Articles of War—European troops, 1865, ...	3	0
Letts's Diary, No. 1	7	8
Murray's Grammar. Large edition	2	4
Child's Guide to Knowledge	2	0
Nystrom's Mechanics of Engineering	5	12
Tate's Mechanics	1	8
Artillery Officer's Squad Book	2	4
Chambers's Standard Reading Book I	0	4
—— —— —— II	0	6
—— —— —— III	0	8
—— —— —— IV	0	12
—— —— —— V	1	0
—— —— —— VI	1	4
Louis Napoleon, the destined Monarch of the World.	2	0
French in a Fortnight, without the aid of a master...	0	8
Dickens's Hard Times (Green cloth edn.)... ...	2	12
Bannatyne's Examination book for Lieutenancy ...	3	12
—— —— Captaincy ...	4	8
London Society, Christmas Number, 1865 ...	0	12
Once a Week, ditto	0	6
Jackson's Finger Gymnastics	2	12
The Competition Walla. By G. O. Trevelyan ...	4	8
Forbes's Baital Pachesi...	6	12
Infantry Sword Exercise	0	8
Cavalry Ditto	0	12
Regulations applicable to the European Officer in India, 3 Parts, Published by Authority. Part I. Rs. 3½. Part II. Rs. 8. Part III. Rs. 5½	17	8
Bannatyne's Royal Warrants, Circulars, General Orders and Memoranda, by the War Office and Horse Guards, Aug. 1856 to July 1864 ...	12	0
Waterloo: a story of the Hundred Days ...	4	8
The Ingoldsby Legends. Illustrated edition ...	8	0
Hamilton's Pianoforte Instructor...	3	0
Cox's Companion to the Family Medicine Chest...	2	4
The Young Duchess. By Reynolds	4	12
Hoppus's Timber Measurer	2	12
The Merchant's & Shipmaster's Ready Calculator...	6	0
Hooper's Physician's Vade Mecum, 1865 ...	9	8
Druitt's Surgeon's ditto	9	8
PEN-MENDING MACHINES.		
Mappin's very superior	10	0
Roger's ditto	12	8
Silver Pencil Cases, with letter weighing machine...	12	8

NEW MUSIC.
A large collection of the most recently published Songs, Quadrilles, Waltzes, Polkas, and other Dances, has been received by this mail, which will be sold at net English cost for cash only.

	Rs.	As.
SONGS.		
Come Back to Erin. By V. Claribel ...	Rs. 2	0
The Lady of Kienast Tower. By ditto ...	2	0
You May Guess. By Alex. Reichardt ...	2	0
Flora. By Anne Fricker	1	8
Wearin' o' the Green. By C. Hall... ...	1	4
One Glance from Thee. By Annie ...	1	4
Speak If You Love Me. By Kenney ...	1	4
Shine out, oh, Golden Stars. By Mathison...	1	8
I Have a Little Fairy Boat. By F. Enoch ...	1	8
Why Forsaken. By C. H French	1	4
The Old, Old Tale. By W. Hills... ...	1	4
Unchanged. By W. C. Bennett	1	8
DANCE MUSIC.		
Schottische, The Queen's. By Danielle ...	1	4
La Varsovianna, new dance. By H. Laurent	1	0
Polka Brilliante, La Folie. By Leduc ...	1	4
—— En Poste. Ditto ...	1	4
Polka Mazurka, The Emmeline. By C. M. ...	1	4
—— The Violet. By L. Duchesne ...	1	0
Polka—Rouge et Noir. By Juliano ...	1	8
—— Bow Bells. By F Musgrave ...	1	8
—— Ko Ko ri Ko. (Chinese.) By Marriott	1	8
—— The Awfully Good. By Desormes ...	1	8
—— The West End. By D'Albert ...	1	8
—— The Faust. By F. Wallerstein ...	1	8
—— The Mock Doctor	1	8
—— La Balle Helene. By Strauss ...	1	8
Galop Polka—Claribel. By E. Audibert... ...	1	8
Galop—The United Service. By E. Godfrey ...	1	8
—— Atlantic Telegraph. By H. Prince ...	1	8
—— Punch's. By Cassidy	1	8
—— Assemblee. By D. Godfrey ...	1	8
—— The Argyle. By H. Laurent ...	1	8
—— The Mabel. By D. Godfrey ...	1	8
—— Orpheus. By Godfrey	1	8
—— The Troopers'. By Waterson ...	1	8
—— The Grenadiers'. By E. Sarkozy ...	1	8
—— Schubert's, from Offenbach's Opera Orphee aux Enfers	1	8
—— Satanella. By H. Laurent... ...	1	4
Quadrille—The Merry Kittens. By S. Glover ...	1	8
—— Orpheus. By Godfrey	2	0
—— The Royal Alfred. By D. Godfrey ...	2	0
—— Merry Christmas. By Marriott ...	2	0
—— The Auber. By F. Musgrave... ...	2	0
—— Claribel. By Burckhardt	2	0
—— L'Africaine. By C. Coote	2	0
—— Sicily. By D'Albert...	2	0
—— La Belle Helene. By Strauss... ...	2	0
—— The Colleen Aroon. By A. F Godfrey	2	0
—— The Jolly Old Friends. By Desormes ...	2	0
—— The Harlequinade. By F. Godfrey ...	2	0
Waltz—The Yorkshire Hussar, or the Princess of Wales' Own. By Mary Hollon	1	8
—— The Bright Smile. By H. S. Roberts ...	1	8
—— Twilight Dreams. By D'Albert	2	0
—— The Adieu. By H. J. Snelling	2	0
—— L'Africaine. By D. Godfrey	2	0
—— The Coldstream Guards. By A. F. Godfrey	2	0
—— Come Back to Erin. By F. Musgrave ...	2	0
—— Claribel. By C. Coote	2	0
—— Le Monogramme. By Baron W. Fredericksz	2	0
—— Home, Sweet Home. By D'Albert... ...	2	0
—— The United Service. By A. F. Godfrey ...	2	0
—— The Limited Liability. By Arditi... ...	2	0

☞ *None of the above will be sent out "on inspection."*
2nd April 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

SOUNDY & Co,
7, RAMPART ROW.

HARMONIPHONE MUSICAL BOXES, the Harmoniphone accompaniment to these boxes has a beautiful flute like effect. Ormolu mountings and feet, playing eight tunes, from Rs. 300. SOUNDY & Co.

BOUQUET OR DESSERT PAPERS, either Oval or Round, beautifully stamped and embossed. Cash per dozen..........................Rs. 1 8
Also, Lace Paper in strips 2 feet long and 2 inches wide. Cash per dozen strips .. .. „ 1 0
Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

SELF-PLAYING ORGANS.—Some beautiful sweet-toned Instruments by the best makers, with a good Selection of the best Airs. Full particulars, with names of Tunes played by each Instrument, furnished to intending purchasers, on application, or by post.
7 & 8, Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

CRUET STANDS.—Argentine Silver, with 6 or 7 Cut Glass Bottles, from Rs. 35 to 50.
SOUNDY & Co.

DUMPY LEVELS.—Just received a 10-inch Dumpy Level, with Mahogany case, tripod stand complete. SOUNDY & Co.

LETTER WEIGHERS OR POSTAGE SCALES, with superior brass frame and beam, with bushed centres, warranted balanced. These scales are acknowledged by all who have tried them to be faultless, and are strongly recommended for their style of manufacture.
FIRST SIZE.—Letter Weigher with two distinct sets of Weights, viz., one set to weigh from ¼ ounce to 4 ounces, and one set to weigh from ¼ tola to 8 tolas.
Price of First Size Weigher and two sets of Weights as above, Rs. 12.
SECOND SIZE.—The scale and the stand all of solid brass, with 2 sets of Weights as above, Rs. 15.
7, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

TELESCOPES.—Splendid German Silver Telescopes complete, 36 inches in length undrawn, for day and night purposes, with one additional eye piece for viewing the sun, and one day eye piece of extra power, diameter of object glass 2½ inches, with vertical and horizontal adjustment, on German silver Tripod stand for placing it on a table with revolving axis, circular hinge adjustment, &c, fitted in French Polished Mahogany case thoroughly secured with German Silver fittings, and Hobbs' Patent Lock, also an extra tripod stand of solid Mahogany with German Silver fittings, for out door use.
Price complete ....Rs. 400
7 & 8, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

THE ECONOMICAL PATENT METAL ICE BOX ; length 16 inches ; breadth 13 inches ; height 28 inches. Price Rs. 45, Cash.
Manufactured specially to our order, of double Galvanised Iron, painted and grained, with Drip Pan complete.
It is calculated that it economises the Ice by one half, and half-a-dozen full sized bottles, or a dozen soda-water bottles, can be cooled without disturbing the ice, and cold water placed in a glazed tank in the centre of the ice can be drawn off by means of a Tap.
Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

ICE SAFES, ICE BOXES, AND ICE CHESTS.—Just to hand, a quantity of Refrigerators and Ice Boxes ; also, the new CABINET REFRIGERATORY, of solid mahogany, forming a handsome piece of furniture for the Dining Room.
7 and 8, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

DISPATCH BOXES.—The undersigned have just opened a consignment of metalic Dispatch Boxes of a new description, containing two trays, with divisions for various sizes of paper and envelopes, two spring inks, ruler, pens, and pencils, &c., &c. The lid contains a partition witlock and key, to lock up a book or valuable papers. The box is not larger than an ordinary foolscap size dispatch box, has strong handles, brass-bound corners, and Hobbs' patent lock, from Rs. 50 each.
SOUNDY & Co.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums 1862	300,690	15	11
Do. 1863	341,668	3	2
Do. 1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of.........	64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for 1860	73,150	18	6
Do. 1862	105,703	1	11
Do. 1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV., Cap. 61. INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,180,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-NINE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
INDIAN BRANCH.
CALCUTTA.
DIRECTORS.
Charles Swinton Hogg, Esq. | A. Walker, Esq.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown. | Hon'ble John Nutt Bullen. Cecil Stephenson, Esq.
PHYSICIAN.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES.
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.
MADRAS AGENTS. Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co. | BOMBAY AGENTS. Messrs. Forbes & Co.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. TAYLOR, Esq.
H. Cleveland, Esq. | J. Bogie, Esq.
J. Macfarlane, Esq. | A. Hay, Esq.
Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. Reynalds.

The marked success which has for nearly thirty years attended the operations of this Society, justifies the Directors in calling the attention of the Public to the *following advantages* held out to all classes desirous of effecting Assurances on Lives.
1st. The Insured in the Society have a most satisfactory guarantee for the settlement of claims in the *large Capital of the Institution*, not merely subscribed, but actually invested, amounting to Rupees 8,180,000, of which more than one-half is held by the Indian Branch, and immediately available, being an amount greatly in excess of the Capital of any similar Society in India.
2nd. Avoiding hazardous competition, the Directors of the Universal have adopted Tables of Premium constructed with the utmost care. The rates for India were originally prepared from the most comprehensive data, exclusively obtained by this Society from the records of the India House, and these rates have recently been carefully investigated by two of the most eminent actuaries in London (viz., Messrs. Peter Hard and Charles Jellicoe), and the result, after a laborious enquiry, has established the fact, that the present Indian rates are as moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as it is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to them three-fourths of its profits.
3rd. Assurances may be effected for whole Life either on a scale entitling the Assured to participate in the profits of the Society, or at a lower rate of premium, without such participation. Also for short periods from one to seven years, on very moderate terms.
4th. The profits are ascertained *each year*, and declared on the second Wednesday in May, when all those insured on the profit scale, *who have paid six Annual Premiums on their Policies*, are entitled to participate therein.
5th. One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five preceding years is divided between the policy-holders and Shareholders—three-fourths or *seventy-five* per cent. to the former, and one-fourth to the latter. The remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average of the succeeding years, and thus to provide against unforeseen contingencies.
6th. The Assured have the option of appropriating their profits to the immediate reduction of their Premiums, or as a bonus to be added to the sum assured.
7th. The practice of an *annual* division of profits without partnership liability, "distributes the profits with more regularity and justice than any other." This beneficial system is in many respects preferable to triennial, or other modes of division, and the Directors feel satisfied that it only requires to be better known to secure a very large share of public patronage.
8th. The first division of profits took place in 1840 the annual reduction of premium has averaged 44 per cent ; *a reduction of 47½ per cent.* was declared at the last Annual General Meeting on all Policies entitled to participate, dated prior to the 9th May 1856.
9th. It is most important that all intending Assurers should consider well not only the rate of Premium primarily charged, but also the percentage of profits actually granted (*annually* by this Office) in reduction of such Premium.
10th. On return of an Insurer to Europe, either *for a temporary or permanent residence and without reference to the state of health, subject, however, to written notice being given at the London Office, the Premium is reduced to the English rate, corresponding with the age when the Assurance was originally effected*, and in the case of participating Policies the profits are allowed on the *English rate of Premium*, whereby Indian Assurers can continue their Policies in England on *most favourable terms.* When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the Office in London ; and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due, after the receipt of such written notice.
11th. Military Officers holding Civil appointments are allowed to subscribe at the Civil rate of Premium, *on notice being given to the Agents of the Society.*
12th. Premiums are payable either annually, half-yearly or quarterly, and on certain conditions *monthly. A grace of 28 days is allowed for such payments, and claims are paid, should death occur during such days of grace.* Policies can be *revived* within three months after the Premium has become due on proof of health and payment of fine, and within six months at the discretion of the Board.
13th. Policies for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of five years, will be purchased by the Society, or loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.
14th. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposal for Assurances *not under Co.'s Rs. 2,500* ; but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the applicant.
15th. At the period of the last Annual Valuation, the Assets of the Society were ascertained to be upwards of Rs. 8,180,000. The amount of Policies in force is about £2,200,000, and the Annual Income upwards of £137,000.
Tables of Rates, Forms, and Instructions for effecting Assurances, can be obtained on application to the Agent and Secretaries in Calcutta, or to Mr. A. W. Spence, Allahabad ; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra ; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore, and Umballa ; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut ; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi.
GORDON, STUART & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
Established in 1834.
INVESTED CAPITAL, £792,150,
Of which there is held by the Indian Branch £442,940.
DIRECTORS :
C. S. Hogg, Esq., Administrator Genl. of Bengal.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown, Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.
A. Walker, Esq., Messrs. Gisborne & Co.
Hon'ble J. N. Bullen, Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.
Cecil Stephenson, Esq., Deputy Agent East Indian Railway Company.
MEDICAL ADVISER.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
SOLICITORS :
Messrs. Sandes, Stack & Co.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES :
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.
MADRAS AGENTS. Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co. | BOMBAY AGENTS. Messrs. Forbes & Co.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. TAYLOR, Esq.
H. CLEVELAND, Esq. | J. BOGIE, Esq.
J. MACFARLANE, Esq. | A. HAY, Esq.
Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. REYNALDS.
After the operation of nearly 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.
Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other Offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.
The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as it is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1862 were 7,842 for	...£ 6,848,181	5	0
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	...£ 1,250,834	7	0
The assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December, 1862, were	...£ 792,153	8	11
Of which there was held by the Indian Branch	...£ 442,940	5	10

At the declaration of profits on the 13th May, 1863, a reduction of 47½ per cent. on the Premiums entitled to participation was declared,—

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000, would be at the Civil rate, ...	Rs.	480	0	0
Deduct 47½ per Cent. for Profit ..	„	228	0	0
	Rs.	252	0	0
At the reduced English rate ...	Rs.	246	0	8
Deduct 47½ per cent. for Profit ...	„	116	13	11
	Rs.	129	2	9

The Rates for short Terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16 on proposals for Assurances above Rs. 2,500, whether accepted or not ; but on all sums under that figure, the Applicant has to pay the Fee for the Medical Report.
Tables of Rates, Forms &c., may be had on application to the Local Director at Allahabad : Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra ; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore and Umballa ; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut ; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi, or to
GORDON, STUART & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

SALES BY AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer,
FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
A few dozens of good light Breakfast Claret for sale, in quarts and pints. Apply to
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
Auctioneer, No. 8, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 4th April 1866.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th inst., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms :—
Blackwood Large Press with 3 Slides.
Large and Small Screw Jacks.
Levelling and Plain Table, Ship Compass, Stereoscopic and Smaller Cameras, Lens, Drainage Level, Cyeascopes, Hammers of sizes, Files of sizes, Photographic Paper, Lanterns, Stereoscopic Views, Photographic frames of sizes, Cotton Parasols, Corduroy, Black Lace Braces, Ribbons, Neck Ties, Cotton Gloves, Plated and G. S. Tea, Dessert, Table, and Gravy Spoons and Soup Ladles.
On account and risk of Purshotum Odhowjee Leladhur Odhowjee :—
6 Bales Grey Shirtings 6 lb. 40 inches.
On account and risk of Thucker Muddan Ghella :—
G. J. & Co. 133, 134, 135.—3 Cases 301 Pieces of Chintz.

AN AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., (OPPOSITE THE LIGHTHOUSE) UPPER COLABA.
On TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to submit for sale by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, all the valuable Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Doctor W. NIVEN (proceeding to Europe) ; the same comprises a set of rich Cut Glassware, a blue and red gilt Dinner Set, a white and gilt Tea Set, Plated Oval Hotwater Curry Dishes, a box of Plated Fruit Knives and Forks, a Fish Knife and Fork, Cruet Frame, Butter Pot, Salver, Treble-branched Candlesticks, Cutlery, Revolvers, &c., and the Furniture all well-seasoned Blackwood, such as a set of Dining and Camp Tables, handsome Sideboard, Bronze Clock, Screens, Circular and Writing Tables, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Drawingroom and Easy Chairs, Whatnots, Chiffoniers, Pier Tables, Teapoys, English Brussels Carpets, handsome Elephant Hatstand inlaid with Mother-o'-pearls, Bronze double light and single Hanging Argand Lamps with and without Drops, Carved 4-post Bedstead, Camp Cots, Dressing and Washhand Tables, Toilet Glasses, Wardrobes, Presses, Bookshelves, Rattan Chairs, Coir Rugs, Copper Cooking Utensils and dispense articles, a few Medical Books, &c.
AT 1 P. M.
One Sociable Carriage with German Shutters, &c,
A Mail Phaeton, with Lamps, Pole, &c.
A pair of Bay Serviceable Carriage Horses, double and single Harness, a Hunting Saddle, &c.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days previous to the day of sale.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 3rd April 1866.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 5th April, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 4 P. M., on the premises, at the request of Bazonjee Byramjee, the Mortgagee, on account and at the risk of Nurseydass Suvaceram and Zeenah Juggeewan, the Administrators of the Mortgager, Khutree Hurgovundass Vusundass, now deceased, all that messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house with the out-houses and premises, standing on the Fazendaree ground belonging to the Estate of the late Wiswanath Shamjee Purbhoo, situate in Naron Dhooroo Street, without the Fort of Bombay, and which said premises contain by admeasurement seventy feet in length and thirteen feet in breadth, be the same little more or less (and which are more particularly described in the original deed of sale bearing date 11th December 1850,) and standing in the books of the Assessors of House Tax in the name of Khutree Hurgovundass Vusundass under No. 13, and in the books of the Fazendar in the name of the said Khutree Hurgovundass Vusundass under No. 16, and which said messuage, land, and premises are bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the North by the house of Atmaram Babajee, on or towards the East by the said Naron Dhooroo Street, on or towards the South by the house of one Parwuttee, widow, and on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, and also by the house of the said Atmaram Babajee.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.
On SATURDAY, the 7th April, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, on account of Muncherjee Pestonjee and his wife Buchoobye, a piece of ground with dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Mahim, Dadur, assessed under Nos. 726 and 727, and entered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 7, admeasuring 495 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the east and north by Mahim Road, south and west by public passage.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT ARGAND LUSTRES, &c.
Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 P. M., an Invoice of elegant Plated 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, and 12 light Argand Lustres, also Argand Hanging and Table Lamps, 2 light Sideboard Lamps, &c.
The above are now on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY next, the 9th April, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms :—
20 Bales Grey Shirtings.
18 „ „ Madapollams.
16 „ „ Jacconets.
20 „ „ T Cloth.
A few Bales Mule and Water Twist.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.
By order of Dadabhoy Manockjee Vucha, the Mortgagee, on account of Mohamed bin Abdoola Furray, the Mortgager.
On WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 P. M., on the premises, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, a piece of ground situate near Camateepoora, on the Cross Road leading to the Grant Road, with Dwelling-house standing thereon, admeasuring 80,000 square feet, or thereabouts, bounded on the north by the property of Mr. Tanner, south by the Foras Road, east by the property of Nowrojee Shapoorjee Oomreegur, and west by the property of Burjorjee Sorabjee Lywalla.
For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT EGUTPOORA.
On THURSDAY, the 12th April, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Marine Street, a piece of Ground at Egutpoora, containing 3 acres, with a small Bangalow thereon, lately belonging to Mr. W. Butt, by him sold to Mr. B. H. Cama. The property is well situated on a hill near the Railway Station, and is subject to an annual rent of Rs. 15 to Government.
For further particulars, applications to be made to the Auctioneer, or to J. L. BRODIE, Esquire, Manager to Mr. B. H. CAMA'S Trustees.

SALE OF A CONSIGNMENT OF ENGLISH-MADE GILT AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND QUEEN'S WARE, ARGAND LUSTRES, CHANDELIERS, CARRIAGES, &c., &c.
On TUESDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the show room, No 27, of Mr. Rahimtoola Sallaman, Parell Road, Byculla, a consignment of English-made Furniture, consisting of very large size handsome Gilt Sofa Couches lined with Silk, Damask, and Velvet, Spring Cushions and Chintz covers, large size Brass Bird Cages on gilt stands, Mahogany Self-acting Organ, large and small size Looking Glasses in gilt frames, Mahogany half-back Sofa Couches lined Crimson Silk Damask, and Spring Cushions, Arm, Rocking, and Drawingroom Chairs, lined Damask add Morocco Leather, with Spring Cushions, American without Arm Chairs, large size Sofa Table with Marble Top on gilt stand, Mahogany and Walnutwood Pier Tables with Marble Top, Iron Rocking Chairs with Morocco Cushions on gilt stands, Writing Table with 8 drawers and pigeonhole press, Hanging and Folding Dressing Glasses, Footstools, Bookstands, Couches, Iron and Mahogany Garden Seats, handsome large size brass gilt Bedstead, Wire Gauze Meat Safes, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 12 light Argand Lustres, 4 light Chandeliers, 3 light Lustre, 15 days' Clock by Achille Brocot, strikes half hour and hour, showing dates, months, weeks, and rising and setting of the Moon, 8 day Clocks by A. B. Savory and Sons, strikes half hour and hour, Mahogany Child's Cradle, Bagatelle Boards complete, large and small size Velvet Pile Carpet, Table Covers, Rugs, Door Mats, Musical Boxes with drum and bell, English and China made gilt Door Lanterns, Vases and Globe Lamps, valuable Pictures in gilt and fancy frame, Flower Vase, Solar Reading and Table Lamps, 5 light Table Chandeliers, handsome large size China Jars, Toilet Bottles, Cash and Paper Boxes with real Chubb's locks and duplicate keys ; Treasury Chests, fancy Inkstands, gilt and mother-o'-pearl Ladies' Writing Boxes, complete set of rich Cut Glassware for 12, Decanters, Water Goblets, Claret Jugs, handsome Dinner Set complete for 12, Plated Dish Covers, Cruet Stands, Hotwater Curry Dishes, Sets of Plated Shell Pattern Spoons and Forks in Mahogany Case for 12, Fish Knives and Forks in cases, Bread Basket, Tea Sets, single and double Table Candlesticks, Mappin's Cutlery, Guns, Water Coojas, &c., &c.
Richly carved well-seasoned Blackwood Furniture, consisting of Drawingroom Tables with and without Marble Tops, Chiffoniers, Teapoys, Hatstands, Easy and Priedieu Chairs, a Set of Dining Table in 3 pieces for 15, a ditto in 5 pieces for 12, Camp Tables, Clothes and Gown Presses, Wardrobes, Glass Book Cases, Sofa Couches, &c. &c. &c.
AT 1 P. M.
1 handsome light English-made double-seated Phaeton, by Kesterton.
2 Do, do. by Onken.
1 Do. do. Brougham, by Palliser.
1 Do. do. Dog Cart, by McNaught and Smith.
1 Do. do. Mail Phaeton, by Palliser.
1 Do. do. Park do. do.
1 Second-hand Wagonate, by Palliser.
Single and double-seated Child's Carriage, &c. &c.
The property will be on view from Friday, the 6th instant.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.
MOST VALUABLE STONE QUARRIES.—The undersigned are empowered to treat with applicants for the absolute sale to them of a very valuable Quarry situated at Andaree, upon the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway line, and within a short run from Bombay. In extent it is about 17 acres, one acre of which is yielding a monthly rental of Rs. 1,000.
2 beautiful Miniature Drawing-room Billiard Tables, with Cues, marking Board, &c., complete, from a first class maker.
Bombay, 3rd April 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Ease for every Sore.—This Ointment affords the shortest, safest, and easiest path to soundness in all kinds of skin diseases, scrofulous affections, scorbutic maladies, ulcerations, eruptions, and inflammations. There is nothing deleterious in the composition of Holloway's Ointment, but, on the contrary, its ingredients possess the most soothing, purifying, and strengthening qualities. The delicate skin of infants is not irritated by the application of this unguent, which is therefore as admirably suited for the nursery as for subduing the tedious ulcerations attacking the aged. In all constitutional, chronic, and complex afflictions, Holloway's Pills should be taken whilst his Ointment is being used, in order that all baneful matter may be expelled from the system.

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